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 VOL. VII NO. 384 TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1982 DEUL HIJJA 11, 1482 A.H. TWELVE PAGES

TODAY IN arab news

Pilgrims' rites end
 A total of more than two million pilgrims converged upon Makkah Monday to complete their rites with the celebration of Eid Al-Adha at the Grand Mosque. The pilgrims began Monday rites in Mina by throwing stones at the devil and then proceeded on the next part of their journey back to Makkah. — Page 2

Israel bombed hospitals
 A senior official of the Palestinian Red Crescent Society says Israeli forces in southern Lebanon deliberately bombed hospitals, clinics and ambulances bearing red crosses. — Page 3

Top teams tumble
 The Major Baseball League saw a series of shocks with the top teams — including the four division leaders — on the receiving end. The results evolved a new set of permutations and combinations as the divisional honors' race gained fresh momentum. — Page 5

Israeli restrictions
 An American citizen gives her first impressions of the restrictions placed on those entering occupied Arab territories, the discriminatory actions taken against the Arabs who live there. — Page 7

Soviet expansionism
 Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang says Peking's opposition to what it regards as Soviet expansionism is as strong as ever and that any basic improvement in their relations would take a long time. — Page 12

Hesse poll results jolt Kohl

BONN, Sept. 27 (R) — West German party leaders were reviewing tactics Monday after a state election result which could lead to former Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's resignation.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democrats (SPD) made an unexpectedly strong showing at Sunday's poll in Hesse, casting serious doubt on opposition efforts led by Helmut Kohl to unseat him in the Bundestag (parliament) this week. Genscher's Liberal Free Democrats (FDP), who set off the crisis by quitting the coalition 10 days ago, lost all their seats in the Hesse Assembly after gaining only 3.1 percent of the vote.

Political observers said Genscher could come under pressure to resign at a party presidium meeting here and FDP left-wingers were thought likely to urge an end to talks on forming a new coalition in Bonn with the Christian Democrats (CDU) and Christian Social Union (CSU). The Bavaria-based CSU's executive and parliamentarians were holding a rare joint meeting in Munich which could determine whether the three center-right parties go ahead with plans to remove Schmidt by a vote of no-confidence in parliament on Friday and replace him with CDU leader Helmut Kohl.

CDU leader Franz Josef Strauss called again Sunday night for general elections this year — as Schmidt would also prefer — even though the center-right parties had agreed last week to delay the poll until March.

Genscher, Strauss and Dr. Kohl set a new round of talks in Bonn later Monday to discuss their strategy. Although they have described the Hesse elections as a purely regional affair, observers said the center-right parties must see the shock result, which left the SPD in power with a minority government, as reducing their prospects in Bonn.

Schmidt had urged Hesse electors to use their votes to show their feelings about "treachery in Bonn" at a time when the SPD was languishing badly behind the CDU in opinion polls. The election result appeared to show a surge of public support for Schmidt and widespread disapproval of the FDP.

The CDU's disappointing showing in Hesse, where it expected to win an absolute majority, was a blow to Dr. Kohl's chances of becoming chancellor. His party presidium and executive are in session to discuss the result.

The Hesse result helped push the mark to its lowest level against the dollar this year, Frankfurt foreign exchange dealers said. The West German currency fell at one point to 2.5365 to the dollar from Friday's close of 2.5090. Dealers said the election's failure to produce a widely expected swing to the right which would have boosted Dr. Kohl's chances of becoming chancellor this week was the main factor in the mark's fall.

Meanwhile, Helmut Kohl decided Monday to ignore the electoral setback and stick to a plan to unseat Schmidt in a parliamentary vote this week, a party spokesman said.

The spokesman, Wolter Von Thiesenhausen, said that Kohl won backing from both the party's presidium and ruling board Monday to call the no-confidence vote Friday to oust Schmidt and get himself elected chancellor.

Peace force deployed

BEIRUT, Sept. 27 (R) — French and Italian troops took up position at Palestinian refugee camps in West Beirut Monday after the Israeli Army withdrew from the whole city except the airport and seaport.

The multinational force, whose task is to protect civilians following massacres in the refugee camps earlier this month, started arriving three days ago but refused to deploy until the Israelis left West Beirut. The Israelis pulled out Sunday from all points except the airport and seaport after which Western diplomats said the French and Italians decided to move into position.

By mid-day, two truckloads of French troops had spread out searching for mines in the Shatila camp, where a mechanical digger was turning over the rubble of half-demolished houses in search of more bodies from the massacres perpetrated by rightist Lebanese militiamen. Along a main road near the camp, Italian marines carrying recoilless rifles waited in armored personnel carriers and trucks, ready to move into positions guarding the area south of Shatila and the adjoining Sabra camp.

At the harbor, other Italian units, including over 400 men of the crack Bersaglieri light infantry regiment, came ashore from a chartered car ferry, boarded white-painted military trucks and prepared to move into the city. A few Israeli soldiers in dusty fatigues lounged on the quayside watching the operation.

A group of 460 French marines had arrived at another quay earlier in the day by helicopter from the aircraft carrier *Foch*. Helicopters shuttled from ship to quayside with vehicles and supplies in an operation which an officer said would take 14 hours. The Italian and French contingents are now at full strength, each with about 1,150 men.

With the Israeli main withdrawal and the multinational force beginning to deploy, much of West Beirut was now under the control of the Lebanese Army. After falling apart in the 1975-76 Lebanese civil war, it has returned to the streets of the capital only during the past month.

As part of the government's bid to restore its authority, the Lebanese troops have been setting up roadblocks, searching houses for weapons and arresting anyone without a valid residence or work permit.

The multinational force, now comprising some 2,300 men, will be completed by a contingent of American marines, to be deployed at the harbor and airport. But diplomats said the United States was refusing to send them ashore until agreement was reached on an Israeli pullout from those two sectors.

In Washington, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said Sunday the marines will stay out of Beirut until Israeli troops withdraw entirely from all sections of the Lebanese capital.

At Beirut airport, an Israeli flag still fluttered Monday over a building between the two main runways and a helicopter and military vehicles could be seen. Lebanese soldiers told reporters some 100 Israelis were still in position.

Workers were clearing debris from the airport apron and the Lebanese troops said it was technically ready to reopen. At the seaport, the Israeli presence was limited to one unit with four personnel carriers, an ambulance and other vehicles.

Iran spurns peace offer

LONDON, Sept. 27 (R) — Iran rejected all compromise solutions for an end to the Gulf war Monday amid reports of a flare-up in fighting along its border with Iraq.

The Iranian National News Agency IRNA said Tehran would "never yield to an imposed peace" but would stick by its fourfold demand for an end to the two-year-old conflict.

This included the unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Iranian territory, the identification and punishment of the aggressor, the payment of war reparations and the return of more than 100,000 exiled Iraqis to their homeland. The conditions were restated in a six-page commentary by the official agency, issued to coincide with ceremonies marking the second anniversary of the war.

In a separate dispatch, IRNA reported new clashes along the international frontier, with heavy fighting taking place at Marivan and Qasr-e-Shirin, which commands the main highway to Baghdad.

BA jet hits birds, lands

TURIN, Sept. 27 (AP) — A British jetliner with 91 persons aboard made an emergency landing here Monday after its starboard engine sucked in a flock of birds and lost power, airport officials said.

The Boeing 737 for London landed safely at Turin's Caselle Airport, less than 10 minutes after it took off, the officials said. A spokesman for British Airways said the engine was damaged and that the passengers were sent to Milan to catch another British Airways flight to London.

Stresses need to help Palestinians, Lebanon Fahd urges Muslim unity to face enemy

MINA, Sept. 27 (Agencies) — King Fahd issued a pressing appeal Monday for unity of all Muslims against Israel's "criminal perpetrations" in Lebanon, the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the protracted war between Iraq and Iran.

He blamed Israel for the massacre of the Palestinians in West Beirut and urged Islamic states to give financial and military support to the Palestinians.

The monarch strongly condemned the Israeli criminal act which he said did not serve the cause of peace in the area and would lead to further bloody events. He said the massacre underlined Israel's intransigence and unmasked its aim to liquidate the Palestine cause.

King Fahd told Muslims in Mina for the annual Islamic pilgrimage that with the massacre, Israel had added a new black chapter to its all-out criminal aggression against the Palestinians and Lebanese. The monarch paid tribute to the heroism demonstrated by the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples who he said "fought with faith and determination at the immortal battle of Beirut."

The King added: "I hope that the leaders and people of all Islamic countries will give effective and full financial, political and military support to the Palestinians in the new stage of their struggle."

The King said Lebanon and its people have gone through great sufferings not endured by any other Arab or Muslim country for the Palestine cause, a fact that makes it incumbent upon us to take a solid economic initiative aimed at reconstruction in the hope that such an initiative, when it will

materialize, may reinforce our brothers in Lebanon and make up, if only in part, for what they have lost in the last few years as a result of Israeli raids and aggression. The King also said he hoped God would help Iran and Iraq to end their two-year-old Gulf war.

King Fahd urged world Muslims to lend unlimited support to the "holy struggles" in Afghanistan against the Soviet Union. He appealed to the Soviet leadership to "take into consideration the feelings of the Islamic countries toward the Afghan case," urging Moscow to withdraw all Russian forces from that country.

The King complained about problems of overpopulation, unemployment and inflation in Islamic countries, calling for an Islamic common market to combat such issues.

He urged Muslim leaders to draw up a

system of preferences in trade, employment and investments between Islamic countries — to accord Islamic workers and traders priority over others from non-Islamic countries.

Flanked by his cabinet ministers and top advisers, King Fahd visited the plain of Mina to greet the pilgrims on the first day of Eid Al-Adha, the feast of sacrifice.

Referring to the recently-held Fez Arab summit, King Fahd said the conference had fully demonstrated that the Arab nation was capable of closing its ranks, coordinating its efforts and re-establishing solidarity and cooperation. "The summit had laid the foundation for steady progress toward a just and durable peace and proved to the world that the Arabs are a peace-loving nation and are striving to achieve this goal," the monarch declared.

King sends messages

MINA, Sept. 27 (SPA) — King Fahd Monday exchanged greetings on the occasion of Eid-Al-Adha with Arab, Muslim and other kings and heads of state. The leaders included King Hassan of Morocco, King Hussein of Jordan, Sultan Qaboos of Oman, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al-Thani of Qatar, Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabbah of Kuwait, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan of the United Arab Emirates, President Ali Abdullah Saleh of North Yemen and President Ali Nasser Muhammad of South Yemen whom King Fahd also thanked for his cable on Saudi Arabia's National Day and President Jaafar Numeiri of Sudan.

Other leaders to whom King Fahd sent his heartiest congratulations are President Hafez Assad of Syria; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia; President Sekou Toure of Guinea; President Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan; Sultan Ahmad Shah of Malaysia; President Dauda Jawara of Gambia; President Suharto of Indonesia; Lt. Jerry Rawlings, the head of Ghana's transitional National Defense Council for his cable on the Kingdom's national day; and President Maamoun Abdul Qayyum of the Maldives Republic and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev who had congratulated King Fahd on the Kingdom's national day.

In the meantime, King Fahd also received the Ulema, sheikhs and notables according to the royal tradition every Monday. The audience, here, was attended by Crown Prince Abdullah, first deputy premier and commander of the National Guard; Prince Sultan, the second deputy premier and defense and aviation minister; and other senior officials.

3 blasts rock Frankfurt

FRANKFURT, Sept. 27 (AP) — Police said they suspected anti-Israeli "circles" were responsible for three pre-dawn bomb blasts in Frankfurt Monday, killing one man and seriously injuring a woman.

The bombs exploded at the offices of two German travel agencies and the Iranian airline Iran Air, police said. Police have no clues as to who set the bombs, but suspected anti-Israel groups were at work because all three travel agencies targeted by the blasts offered trips to Israel, a police spokesman said. The Iran Air blast had apparently been intended for Pan American World Airways, police said.

He said no one has claimed responsibility for the bombs, which went off before dawn and caused damage worth \$200,000. There was no indication whether the blasts were connected with a July 31 attack at Munich's Riem airport that injured seven persons near the Israeli El Al airlines checkpoint.

The victim in the Frankfurt blast, a 47-year-old janitor who was not identified, was killed at the travel bureau. The blast also seriously injured a woman. Police said the bomb had apparently been placed inside the German travel bureau. They had earlier thought the bomb had been set in the Alia Royal Jordanian Airline office, which is in the same building. It was slightly damaged.

U.S. Jews seek explanation on killings

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (Agencies) — A group representing 36 U.S. Jewish organizations Sunday called for answers to the questions raised by last week's massacre of Palestinians in West Beirut.

The conference of presidents of major American Jewish organizations issued a statement signed by its president, Julius Berman, saying serious questions about Israeli responsibility had arisen from charges made in the Israeli press and in last week's emergency Knesset debate. "The Israeli people — and Jews everywhere — deserve an answer. Grief, even remorse, is not enough," it said. The group termed the Beirut massacre tragic.

In Little Rock, Arkansas, more than 50 protesters marched two kilometers to call attention to the Beirut massacre and demonstrate their support for the Palestinian cause.

The Committee of Christians for Justice to Palestinians sponsored the march through downtown Little Rock Saturday to urge Americans to stop helping finance what the group charged was Israeli violence and genocide against Palestinians.

The marchers criticized the killings of hundreds of Palestinian refugees by the Phalangist militia and blamed Israel for allowing it. "This is a black dot in American history," said Bob Shakib of Little Rock, the marchers' spokesman. "If this were Jews and Jews were massacred, there would be a third world war."

In Rabat, Moroccan Foreign Minister Muhammad Boucetta accused the United States of being responsible for the massacres. The remarks were made in his address to the central committee of the Istiqlal Party Monday morning. He added that a free flow of arms and moral and political support by the U.S. to Israel encouraged the Zionist state to go ahead with its genocide. The U.S. also failed to implement the agreement leading to the withdrawal of PLO forces from West Beirut.

Meanwhile, Israel's commander-in-chief in Lebanon has declined to comment on a report that he saw a telegram telling of the massacre of Palestinian refugees on the first day of the killings. Gen. Amir Dori, in an interview published in Monday's *New York Times*, said the report was "an item which is being checked." The *Jerusalem Post* had reported that the commander of the Lebanese militia in the Shatila refugee camp sent a telegram the night of Sept. 16 announcing: "to this time, we have killed 300 civilians and Palestinian commandos."

Arafat blames America for Beirut carnage

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (Agencies) — The American government, not Israel, is responsible for the massacre of hundreds of Palestinians in Beirut, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat charged on CBS Television's "60 Minutes" program Sunday.

However, in a statement released separately Sunday, the Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman did blame Israel.

In an interview with "60 Minutes" reported Ed Bradley recorded Saturday and broadcast Sunday, Arafat said, "what has been done in Beirut and in Lebanon was not an Israeli aggression. This is an American conspiracy against the Palestinians."

Arafat spoke by satellite from Jeddah in

response to the massacre carried out by Christian militias with Israeli help over a week ago in two Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut. "I have to blame the American administration," said Arafat. "I am not going to blame the Israelis."

Arafat did not elaborate on his charge but called the massacre an "organized, official terrorism." The separate statement Sunday came as Arafat was performing Hajj in Makkah.

To Bradley on Saturday, the PLO chairman said that he would be willing to open negotiations for a Palestinian homeland with "all the democratic Jews who are living in Israel and outside Israel." He added that he

would open dialogue with the Reagan administration, "but without any conditions." "No one will accept any negotiation or dialogue with condition," he said.

Asked where a Palestinian state could be established, Arafat said, "I told you that any part, I am ready even if I have the ability to raise our flag on Jericho, I'll do it. It is according to our political program."

Asked what he was willing to give up to obtain a Palestinian homeland, Arafat said: "Don't you think what I gave up is enough, or are you planning more genocide and massacres for my people as another price for this homeland?"

After M.E. bloodbath, U.S. blames Russia, cancels summit

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (Agencies) — The administration of President Ronald Reagan which had spilled so much of innocent blood in Lebanon by supporting Israeli invasion is writing off a summit meeting with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev contending Soviet "mischief-making" in Poland and Afghanistan.

Diplomatic sources here were puzzled by the U.S. stand and one diplomat who wished to remain anonymous said "the boot is on the other leg." He noted that while Russia took a low profile in the Middle East and did nothing to aggravate the crisis, the Reagan administration was supplying dangerous weapons like cluster and vacuum bombs to exterminate the Palestinian, and the Lebanese. He wondered how the U.S.

government was blaming the Russians and backing out of the summit.

Earlier this year, U.S. and Soviet leaders expressed their interest in a summit. President Reagan invited Brezhnev to meet with him in New York in June, and the Soviet leader responded with a call for a summit in Europe in October.

But now, U.S. officials said, talk of a summit within the administration has all but vanished. The precondition set by the White House in May — improvement in Soviet behavior — has simply not developed, in the U.S. view, said the officials, who asked not to be identified.

"The situation hasn't changed a lot," said one top official. He said the Soviets were still engaged on "mischief-making in

Ethiopia, Angola, Central America, Afghanistan, Poland, Vietnam and Kampuchea." The Soviets have been relatively inactive in the Mideast, he said, because "they are in a position of weakness and irrelevance."

As U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz prepared to confer with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in New York Tuesday, the U.S. officials described the relationship between the two superpowers as static, except in the area of arms control.

The officials said there is some hope of progress toward agreements to limit nuclear weapons. But the Soviet position on medium-range missiles was described as "stiff," and parallel talks on controlling

long-range missiles are still in a preliminary stage.

The Shultz-Gromyko meeting was being viewed here primarily as a get-acquainted session, according to the officials. "This is not some great event where all sorts of things are going to happen," said one official. While the administration still wants a summit "under the right conditions," the official said, "we are not panting at the mouth."

Besides the continuing coolness between Washington and Moscow, there is serious doubt that the 75-year-old Soviet leader is well enough to meet with Reagan. The decline in summit prospects also reflects failure of the administration to influence Soviet foreign policy, the officials said. For

Total jumps 3.5 percent

2,011,555 faithful complete pilgrim rites

By a Staff Writer

MAKKAH, Sept. 27 — Monday evening 2,011,555 pilgrims from Saudi Arabia and many other countries were on their way to Makkah after slaughtering thousands of sheep in Mina at temperatures that at one point reached 41 degrees centigrade, "stoning the devil," and shaving their heads.

The slaughtering of sheep is in remembrance of the verse in the Qur'an in which the Prophet Abraham was commanded by God to slaughter his own son. The next day, the Prophet was about to carry out the order, but God, testing his obedience, sent him a sheep to replace the sacrifice of his beloved son.

Pilgrims, fulfilling their at least once-in-a-lifetime obligation enjoined by Islam, began Monday's rites in Mina, about 10 kilometers east of here, by throwing pebbles at three heaps of stones which represent the Devil. The Devil is said to have appeared to Abraham in that place and to have been driven away when he threw stones.

The pilgrims who came here include Saudi Arabians and those from other Gulf countries leaders as well as Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat; Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure and Bangladesh Military Governor Hossein Muhammad Ershad.

Celebrations muted

In both the Kingdom and the Gulf states, celebrations for Eid-al-Adha, the feast of the sacrifice, were muted in mourning for the Palestinians massacred in West Beirut. Special entertainment usually provided in Gulf states was cancelled and the money to be given to the Palestinians to alleviate their suffering after the recent Beirut holocaust.

Kuwait decked in black

In Kuwait, which has an estimated 300,000 Palestinians among its 1.4 million residents, streets in some areas were decked out with black banners commemorating the dead of West Beirut. Palestinians put candles in their windows Sunday night and turned off electric

lights in a symbolic gesture and members of the royal and leading families cancelled their normal open house. Hotels in Bahrain dropped plans for special entertainment. Collection boxes were put at the entrance to mosques.

Pilgrimage went smoothly

Apart from some clashes with Iranian elements among that country's nearly 90,000 pilgrims this year trying to politicize the occasion, everything went well, according to Public Security Chief Gen. Abdullah Al-Sheikh. No crime or traffic incidents were reported during the journey from Makkah to Mina; from Makkah to Arafat; from Arafat to Muzdalefa and, early Monday morning, from Muzdalefa to Mina which marks the final stage of the Hajj. Everything, especially the pilgrims' movement, went smooth, he said. Gen. Al-Sheikh was patrolling the area by helicopter.

Final statistics released

Statistics released Monday afternoon by the finance ministry indicated that 68,375 more pilgrims performed Hajj this year than last year (a 3.5 percent increase). Saudi Arabian and non-Saudi pilgrims from Saudi Arabia totalled 1,158,000 (94,188 more than last year); the Saudi Arabians came up to 238,985 (a 14.686 increase). Pilgrims from abroad numbered 853,555 (25,813 less than last year). At the same time, 103,449 vehicles circulated in the holy places, Saturday and Sunday, 7,112 more than last year. Those parked in the special parking lots totalled 32,165, 6,175 cars more than last year.

According to the Health Ministry, no epidemic or contagious diseases broke out this year among the pilgrims. At the same time, Dr. Alawi Darwish Kayyal, the minister of Posts, Telegraph and Telephones, asserted that telephone, telex, cable and ordinary mail facilities were at the disposal of the pilgrims everywhere in Makkah and in the holy places. Pilgrims were able to contact any point in the world during their stay.

Hawtat Sudair projects provided SR14.1 million

HAWTAT SUDAIR, Sept. 27 — An additional SR14,100,000 has been earmarked for Hawtat Sudair municipal projects as recommended by a ministerial committee presided over by Riyadh Governor Prince Salman, Al-Jadrah reported.

The amount includes SR2 million to build storm water barriers; SR600,000 for water closets; and SR400,000 to set up a commercial market. SR500,600 will be used to expand the drinking water network of Hawtat Sudair and Al-Rabaa district and SR3 million to study and implement a sewage water drainage network project.

A comprehensive study is being conducted on the potable water project to cover the needs of both Hawtat Sudair and the municipal services area. Final touches are being put to the other projects. The area for nationals of limited income in the southern part of Hawtat Sudair is now being cared for and the roads are being asphalted. A study is also underway to construct a new municipal headquarters.

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MORNING PRAYERS: Special prayers took place yesterday morning on the occasion of Eid ul-Adha when thousands of Muslims gathered to pray. The annual event took place in Jeddah near the water tower.

(Photographs by Giovanni Paquante)

BRIEFS

Worshippers pray for victims

HAIL — Throngs of worshippers prayed for the repose for the souls of the butchered civilians of Lebanon after Friday's noon prayers here. Okaz reported. All Friday sermons in the area were centered on the human tragedy in which innocent people were shot, wounded or killed by ruthless assailants.

Mina seminar Tuesday

MINA, (SPA) — The annual mammoth seminar organized by the Ministry of Pilgrimage and Endowments here during Hajj will this Tuesday treat on the subject of "The Effect of Faith on Pilgrim Behavior," it was officially announced Monday.

The minister himself, Abdul Wahhab Abdul Wasie, and an elite group of Muslim scholars and intellectuals as well as a number of Islamic countries' officials and heads of

pilgrimage missions will attend the seminar at the ministry's premises here.

Saleh expects Arafat

SANAA, (SPA) — North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh has announced that PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat will visit Sanaa after the Great Bairam Feast. President Saleh said talks to be held by the PLO chief were expected to cover Yemeni and Palestinian questions, in addition to the Arab situation.

The Yemeni leader in a statement called for intensive Arab efforts to implement the Fez summit resolutions, especially those related to the Palestinian problem.

He appealed to Iran and Iraq to put an end to the "destructive war" between them and spare the blood of Muslims, "especially after Iraq had expressed readiness to respond positively to international efforts to end the present hostilities."

Riyadh factory

LONDON, (LPS): GRC (Saudi Arabia) has awarded a contract worth SR10 million for the construction of a factory on the Riyadh Industrial Estate to produce glass reinforced cement products. It will be built by the Riyadh branch of Al-Essay Saif Norman Douglas, an associate company of the Douglas Group of Birmingham in the English midlands. Design work for the contract was carried out in the U.K. by R M Douglas Construction. The Douglas Group is currently involved in projects worth £23.6 million in the Middle East.

Jeddah Chamber announces ambitious training programs

By Suresh Shah
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, Sept. 27 — In view of the increasing importance of trained personnel in all economic spheres and rapid growth of trade and industry in the Kingdom, the Jeddah Chamber of Commerce and Industry has embarked upon very ambitious training programs for the new Islamic year, according to the Chamber's Training Manager Hassan Nassier.

He told Arab News, the training programs and seminars help increase the efficiency of the executives and the managers in their specialized areas of work, in trade, industry or association. It also improves the quality of the employees, he added.

In training programs, lectures and demonstrations are followed by open discussion to clarify any doubts of the participants.

Chemical imports require licenses

HAIL, Sept. 27 — From now on merchants and importers in Saudi Arabia can no longer bring chemicals into the country without first obtaining a license from the Interior Ministry. If any such item is imported without prior permission, it will be shipped back to the country of origin on the same plane, boat or truck on which they had come, Okaz reported.

Similarly, a ban has been imposed on

Everything is being supervised by the experts from their respective fields and areas activities.

The new year will begin with a program on "How to use computer in management and employees affairs administration" on Nov. 16-25. The object of the program is to clarify the importance of human behavior administration and also to improve the quality of the employees.

Other programs finalized include Financial (Dec. 6); Marketing (Jan. 3, 1983); English Language (Jan. 16-18); General Relationship (Jan. 29); How to raise clever people selling (Feb. 5); Store Administration (Feb. 19-24); Computers (March 5-10); Secretarial (March 19-24); Industrial Administration (March 25-April 5); Importance of Purchases (April 16); and Building Projects (May 8-18).

Jeddah drinking water needs studied

JEDDAH, Sept. 27 — A field study of Jeddah needs for drinking water during the next five years will be conducted by the beginning of next year, Okaz reported. The results of the study will determine the need for a fifth phase at Jeddah desalination plant, Deputy Governor of the Saline Water Conversion Corporation (WCC) Isam Jamjoum said.

Production during the fifth phase will be assessed according to the findings of the study, he said, to keep pace with the massive expansion of the city. The Jeddah desalination plant, with its four productive phases, produces 80 million gallons of water

and 800 megawatts of electricity daily. Jamjoum said that the current production of the four phases seems more than the actual needs of Jeddah because water networks in the city have not yet been completed.

Have information about local news? Important upcoming events? Contributors with information about local news or stories of local interest should contact Dave Kaiser at 653-4743 or 653-2911, Jeddah.

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Israel bombed hospitals deliberately, official says

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP) — Israeli forces in southern Lebanon deliberately bombed hospitals, clinics and ambulances bearing red crosses, a senior official of the Palestinian Red Crescent Society said in London Monday. Dr. Eugene Makhoul said that all Red Cross hospitals and clinics in the zone were either destroyed or damaged in Israel's June 6 invasion.

"The Israelis knew what they were hitting. It was done in cold blood," he told a news conference.

Dr. Makhoul, chairman of the administrative committee of the Palestinian Society, which has a similar role to other national Red Cross organizations, is in London to publicize

the humanitarian needs of Palestinians in Lebanon.

Makhoul, who left Beirut recently, said more than 250 medical staff had been arrested and were still in prison.

Makhoul said some hospitals had closed through lack of staff and others in southern Lebanon through air raids. He indicated that some 4,300 people were killed in West Beirut between June and August, more than 80 percent of them civilians.

"If it were not for the International Committee of the Red Cross we would have suffered many more deaths through lack of blood and medicines," he said.

Mubarak-Arafat meeting not set yet

CAIRO, Sept. 27 (AP) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said Monday that no date has been set for a meeting in Cairo with the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasser Arafat. Speaking with reporters after prayers at a mosque marking Eid Al-Adha, Mubarak said, "Until now we have not discussed the time of a meeting with Yasser Arafat."

The government's Middle East News Agency and the influential magazine *October* reported last week that Egypt had suggested

that Arafat visit Cairo in late October. Such a visit would mark an important step in Egypt's efforts to end the diplomatic isolation in the Arab world which followed the late President Anwar Sadat's peace with Israel.

The PLO joined most other Arab League members in breaking ties with Egypt over the "separate peace" with Israel.

Egypt has been working diplomatically to mend political fences with the PLO since Israeli forces entered Lebanon on June 6.

Mrs. Bhutto's illness 'getting worse'

KARACHI, Sept. 27 (AP) — Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto, widow of executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, said her illness has taken a "serious turn" for the worse and that she constantly has a fever of between 100 and 102 degrees Fahrenheit (38-39 C).

Mrs. Bhutto, chairman of her late husband's Pakistan People's Party, told newsmen Sunday she requested the authorities on Aug. 22 to allow her to go abroad for treatment on the advice of doctors. She said she has not yet received a reply from the government.

ment. Mrs. Bhutto said medical reports indicate she has developed cancer symptoms in her left lung which she said cannot be treated in Pakistan.

Mrs. Bhutto scoffed at some official and political reports that speculated she may not return to Pakistan once she left and may join anti-government elements abroad. "How could I leave my two daughters in Pakistan and flee to save my own person in foreign countries," she said.

Iran captures 15 villages from Kurds

LONDON, Sept. 27 (R) — Iranian revolutionary guards recaptured 15 villages and four strategic heights in clashes with Kurdish guerrillas in western Iran two days ago, Tehran newspapers said Monday. They said the clashes were in the eastern region of Piran-Shahr and Sardasht.

The *Kayhan* newspaper said the area was

cleared of "pro-American mercenary rebels", an official term used to describe Kurdish forces fighting for autonomy. It said the rebels suffered heavy casualties while one revolutionary guard was killed and one injured. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was seized, it added.

Israeli pullout is essential, Cheysson says

PARIS, Sept. 27 (R) — French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson has said a decision by Israel to leave the territories it occupied would be a basic element in the future of the Middle East. "The day Israel decides to retreat from the occupied territories all will be possible," he said in a radio interview Sunday.

He said it was fundamentally important for Israel to reflect on whether its future lay in occupying territories or "in seeking a coherent, homogenous Israel, capable of discussing, negotiating and eventually getting on with its neighbors."

He said the way Lebanon rallied behind its newly-elected President Amin Gemayel after the assassination of his brother Bashir gave hope for the region.

He noted that differences between French and U.S. policies in the Middle East continued and said France had wanted the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to be offered a chance to exercise its political rights and join in discussions.

"The Americans did not want to go along with this strategy, probably because the Israelis would not accept it," he said. But he said he had perceived a distinct change in the U.S. attitude toward Israel over recent months.

BRIEFS

PRAGUE, (AP) — Syrian Premier Abdul-Rauf Kassem arrived here Monday for an official visit at the invitation of his counterpart Lubomir Strougal. His talks are expected to center on bilateral trade and industrial projects.

MANAMA, (AP) — Palestinian commander Salah Khalaf arrived from the United Arab Emirates Sunday and briefed Bahrain ruler on the latest developments in the Arab conflict with Israel. Khalaf, codenamed Abu Iyad, also conferred with Sheikh Hamad Ben Isa, crown prince and defense minister of Bahrain.

ALGIERS, (AFP) — The Western Sahara Polisario Front claimed Monday it had shot down a French-built Moroccan Mirage F1 fighter bomber and captured its pilot. A communique released in Algiers said the plane was shot down Sunday at Haouza, in the northeast of the territory.



ISRAELIS DEMONSTRATE: A massive Israeli demonstration was held in Tel Aviv Saturday to protest the massacre of Palestinian refugees in West Beirut. The demonstrators demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon. Picture shows part of the demonstration.

Afghan fighters launch night raids in Kabul

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27 (AP) — Soviet armored troops have resumed night patrols throughout Kabul, Afghanistan's capital, after several attacks and raids by freedom fighters in the heart of the 1.6-km high city this month, an Afghan exile source in New Delhi reported Sunday.

The freedom fighters opened fire on the Mikrorayon Soviet housing complex in the center of Kabul one night last week forcing Russian apartment dwellers and nearby Afghan residents to take cover, the source said. An intense exchange of fire with security forces lasted several hours, added the informant, who did not allow use of his name or other identification. Casualties were not given.

The fighters took over the Kote-e-Sing and Serayee Ghazni sectors of Kabul for whole nights during the past week, the source said. The fighters' attacks knocked out electric power in several parts of the capital and by Friday it had not been restored to normal, he added.

The same source said the fighters recently occupied Maroof, a town near Afghanistan's border with Pakistan, 160 kilometers east of Kandahar, and staged a daring raid on Dand, a suburb of Kandahar, the largest city in southern Afghanistan.

Hussein visits Rome

AMMAN, Sept. 27 (AP) — King Hussein of Jordan flew to Rome Monday on a private visit lasting one week. He is expected to meet Italian officials and Pope John Paul at the Vatican.

Libya may attend Franco-African summit in Zaire

KINSHASA, Sept. 27 (AFP) — Libya might attend the ninth Franco-African summit, to be held here in the capital of Zaire on Oct. 8 and 9, which could thus become the forum for a great debate on the crisis in the Organization of African Unity, informed sources said Monday. The annual OAU summit, which should have been held in the Libyan capital Tripoli last month, was unable to open officially for lack of a quorum due to a boycott by numerous member states.

Libya, whose leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi would in the normal course of events have taken over as OAU chairman, figures on an unofficial list of 21 states invited as observers to the Kinshasa gathering. The five other members of a committee set up at the Tripoli meeting to try to find a solution to the problems which prevented the OAU summit taking place and to reconvene it have also been invited.

They are the Congo and Mali, both members of the 19-state Franco-African grouping, and Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia who have also been invited as observers. The talks are expected to cover ways to

overcome the divisions in the OAU sparked by the decision of outgoing OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo in February to admit the disputed Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), of the Western Sahara, to the pan-African organization.

The participants are expected to consider the possibility of reconvening the OAU summit before the end of the year. That, in any case, is what Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko, on the lookout for a personal political success on the international and particularly the African scene, is said to want.

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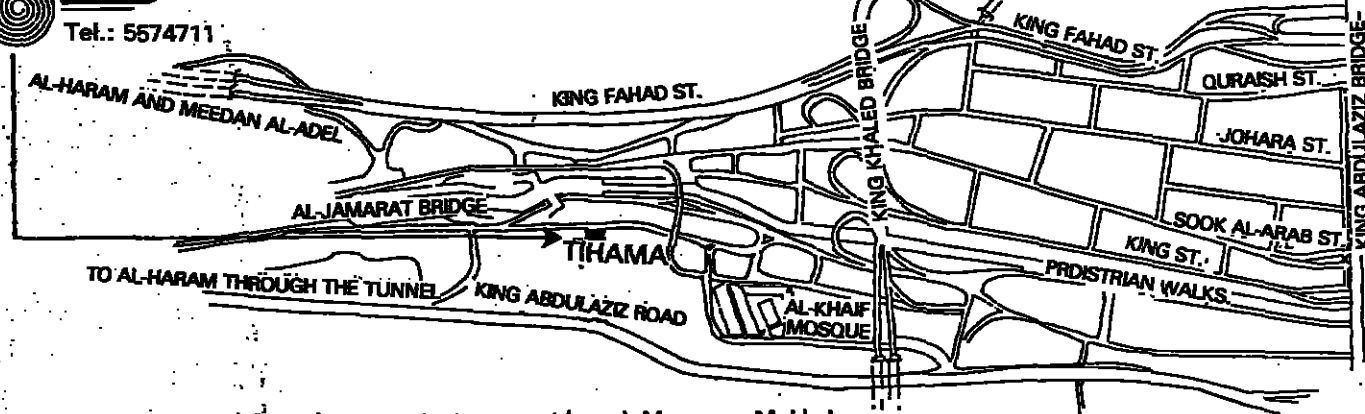
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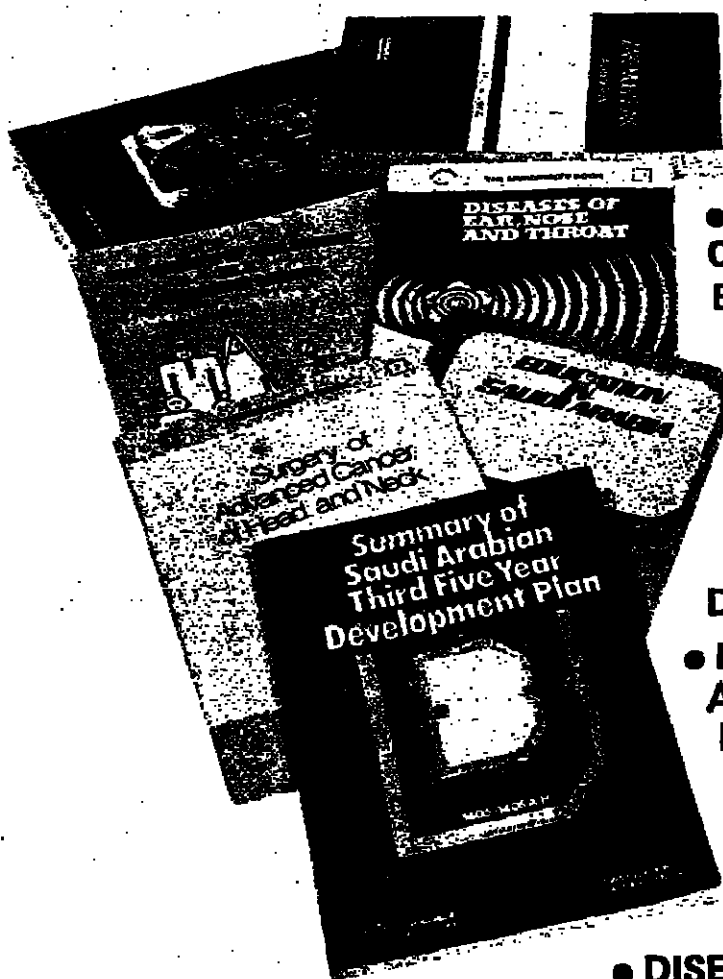
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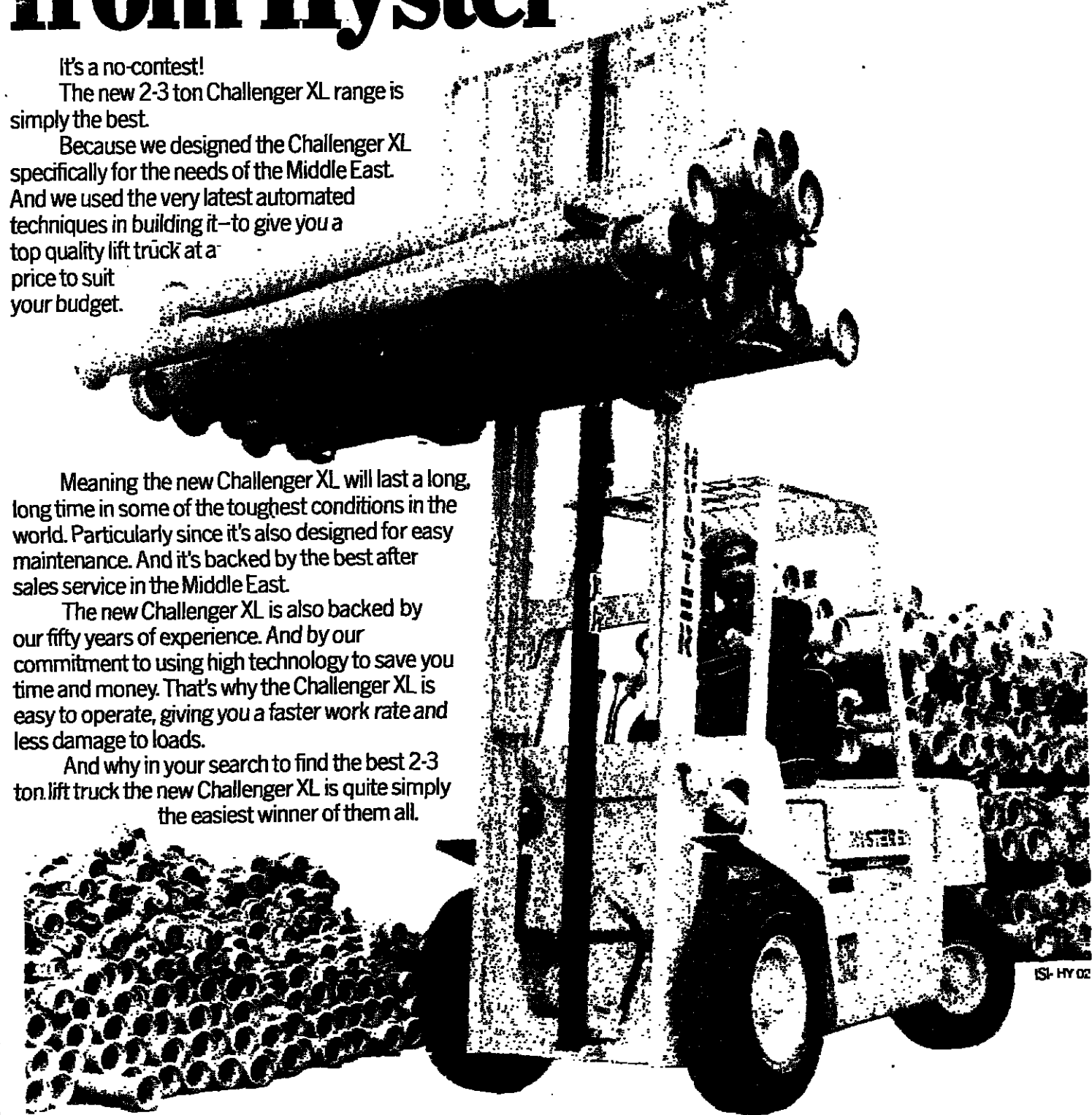
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Cambodian coalition 'exists only on paper'

TOKYO, Sept. 27 (AP) — The anti-Vietnamese coalition government in Cambodia is "illusory" and exists only on paper, a Japanese journalist who recently visited rebel strongholds inside the Cambodian border has reported.

Mainichi Shimbun correspondent Isao Ogiso, said to be the first journalist to visit the "capitals" of the coalition government, reported in an article appearing in *Mainichi Daily News* Monday that there is no communication among forces backing Norodom Sihanouk, Son Sann and Pol Pot.

"The coalition government is nowhere to be seen. It only exists on paper. To say it exists is illusory," he said.

U.S., Angola discuss Cubans

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP) — A U.S. Department representative met with Angolan officials Monday for negotiations aimed in part at securing the withdrawal of Cuban troops from the African nation, a department spokesman said.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Frank G. Wisner will continue talks with the officials in Luanda, the Angolan capital, from Monday to Wednesday.

State Department spokesman Rush Taylor called the meeting "one of a series of periodic exchanges" between the United States and Angola. The talks will center on "matters of bilateral and regional concern," Taylor said, "including negotiations aimed at bringing

Ogiso quoted the deputy chairman of Sihanouk's administrative council as saying, "There isn't any such thing as an anti-Vietnamese coalition government. We are acting independently. The only thing we have for the Pol Potians (Khmer Rouge forces) is antipathy and hatred."

The chairman of the administrative council in Son Sann's base camp, about an hour's drive from that of Sihanouk's jungle stronghold, said, "the only instructions we get here are from Son Sann," Ogiso reported.

The loosely organized tripartite coalition government was formed this June, vowing to "mobilize all efforts in the common struggle to liberate Cambodia from the Vietnamese aggressors."

independence to Namibia, as well as the separate subject of Cuban troops in the region."

The administration also has been negotiating with South Africa in an effort to end that country's control over Namibia. Taylor characterized the U.S. talks with the Angolans and those with the South Africans as "parallel" efforts in the region.

"The Namibian negotiations have come relatively far along," Taylor said, "but we believe the matter of Cuban troops is also an integral part of the southern African regional security picture and must be dealt with as well." An estimated 12,000 to 20,000 Cuban troops are in Angola.

Soviets stood by India, Gandhi says

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27 (Agencies) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who returned home after a week-long tour of the Soviet Union, said Sunday that Moscow had always stood by India "in our moments of need."

The 64-year-old leader also told reporters at Delhi airport that, "the Soviet Union has assisted us in our industrial development," Mrs. Gandhi said her trip to the Soviet

Union, like her recent tour of the United States, was essentially a "good will" visit aimed at strengthening bilateral ties.

During her stay in Moscow, Soviet leaders pledged greater economic assistance to India, including the construction of a large steel plant in the southeastern Indian state of Orissa. The Soviets also offered to build a giant 1,000-megawatt nuclear power station in India.

Jailed Russian dissident begins fast

MOSCOW, Sept. 27 (R) — Imprisoned Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky began a hunger strike Monday to protest repeated confiscation of his mail, his mother said. Mrs. Ilea Milgrom told Western reporters that since last December her 34-year-old son had been unable to send any letters to his relatives or friends.

Mrs. Milgrom said that friends with reliable contacts within the prison had told her Shcharansky had announced he would start an indefinite hunger strike on Sept. 27. Shcharansky, a former human rights activist, was accused of espionage and sen-

tenced to 13 years in prison and labor camps in 1977. He is now being held in Chistopol Prison in Tataria, some 800 kilometers east of Moscow. Mrs. Milgrom said she had heard that all Shcharansky's letters had been returned to him because prison censors declared them unacceptable. She had telegraphed the authorities asking for her son's mail rights to be restored.

She said she feared he could die from the effects of a hunger strike because he was still weak from a six-month spell of solitary confinement last year.



LAST CAR IN: Spectators place coins on the track as the last car heads into the barn in San Francisco recently. The city's cable cars will be off line for 20 months while equipment and tracks are rebuilt.

American, buried for 4 days, rescued

SANTA FE, Texas, Sept. 27 (AP) — A 20-year-old man was abducted and buried for four days before being rescued Sunday shortly after authorities arrested three persons, police said.

One man allegedly involved in the abduction and demand for \$75,000 ransom remained at large Sunday. He was being considered "armed and extremely dangerous," said police Lt. Mike Barry.

Michael Baucom was taken from his home here shortly before midnight Tuesday and put in a wooden box with his hands tied behind his back and buried in an oil field near New Caney, about 24 kilometers north of Houston, early Wednesday, Barry said. Pipes were stuck through the ground to the coffin-

like box to provide air.

He said Montgomery county sheriff's deputies arrested three persons Sunday morning, and one of the suspects led authorities to where Baucom was buried, said Barry.

"He is in good condition, a little stiff and sore, and completely filthy dirty," said Barry. "He was given a jug of water and one piece of bread, which was supposed to last him the entire time," said Barry. "He drank the water but didn't touch the bread."

Timothy Michael Connelly, 19, of Iowa, Mark Oler, 21, of Oklahoma, and Debrah Williams, 29, of Humble, Texas, were arrested and charged with aggravated kidnapping Sunday — said justice of the peace James Buckner, who set \$100,000 bond for each of

them.

"The fourth actor is still at large and considered armed and extremely dangerous," said Barry. He said the man is a former employee of Baucom's father, who owns a company which makes electrical control panels.

Montgomery county sheriff's deputies arrested Connelly near New Caney early Sunday. He led them to a campsite where Oler and Miss Williams were arrested, Barry said, adding that Connelly then led them to the burial site, about 16 kilometers from the campsite.

Connelly was arrested when sheriff's deputies answering a suspicious vehicle call found him in a car full of weapons and ammunition, Barry said.

BRIEFS

JAKARTA (R) — An eight-year-old girl has been attacked and killed by a tiger in a remote area of North Sumatra. Antara news agency reported Monday. The girl was with her parents in a ricefield at Bebesan village in mountainous Aceh province when the tiger leaped on her out of the undergrowth and bit off her head. Several attacks by tigers have been reported from the area in recent years.

WARSAW (AFP) — Danuta Walesa, wife of the interned Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, described as "vulgar lies" reports

that her husband was being forced to take drugs. Mrs. Walesa, who has just spent three days with her husband at his 'exile' near the Soviet frontier, said that he "felt fine." Counting reports from a Solidarity committee in Sweden which claimed he was taking special drugs. Mrs. Walesa said: "I am not qualified to know whether he is being given something or not — but whoever gave out that report is not serious."

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain (AP) — Police said they killed an alleged leader of an ETA

guerrilla commando unit in a shootout Sunday and arrested three of his followers in the Basque separatist organization. Fernando Barrio Olano was killed after exchanging fire with police who entered his apartment, officers said. They said they found several guns and ammunition, military uniforms and information about planned attacks in Spain's northern Basque country.

NEW DELHI (AP) — Six persons were injured, four seriously, in an electrical fire at the Andraprasta indoor stadium over the weekend, an Asian Games official said Monday. "It was a minor thing. I have seen it myself. Everything has been cleaned up and repaired. Everything is on schedule," said publicity chairman Tarlochan Singh.

Maneka sees reprisal in India arrests

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27 (AP) — Mrs. Maneka Gandhi charged Sunday that continuing arrests of leaders of her new opposition political party were "acts of sheer desperation... masterminded by higher-ups" in the government of her mother-in-law, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Maneka Gandhi, 26, said the arrests were in reprisal for her decision to run for the parliamentary seat once held by her late husband, Sanjay Gandhi, and now occupied by Prime Minister Gandhi's elder son and political heir apparent, Rajiv Gandhi.

"We will not take things lying down... the government is acting in sheer desperation. A winner never stoops so low," the young widow told reporters at Lucknow, the capital of Uttar Pradesh state, 400 kilometers southeast of New Delhi.

Three top leaders of her party were jailed Saturday in Uttar Pradesh on murder charges that Maneka Gandhi called a frameup.

In neighboring Bihar state Sunday, the state party president was arrested on forgery-fraud charges and seven followers were jailed after their protest demonstration blocked traffic at Patna, the Bihar state capital.

In the murder case, a worker of Maneka Gandhi's new Sanjay Vihar Manch (Sanjay Gandhi platform party) died after being shot Sept. 19 at a government guest house in the parliamentary district where Maneka intends to run.

Those accused of murder were named by police as present at the scene of the shooting and accused of trying to keep officers from entering the room.

Maneka Gandhi said, however, that the victim had described the shooting as an accident and that the accused were outside with her rather than in the room where the shooting occurred. She described the charges as typical of false cases registered against opposition political workers ever since her mother-in-law's emergency rule of 1975-77.

Maneka said it was possible she would also be arrested but added: "If some sense is left, they will not do so." Several opposition parties that had bitterly fought Maneka when she was allied with her mother-in-law and late husband issued statements in support of her.

"They know that if the government gets away with this case, similar things can be done to them too," the widow said.

The two Mrs. Gandhis, Indira and Maneka, made an open break a half year ago after the prime minister accused her daughter-in-law of aiding her political enemies. Maneka moved out of the prime minister's house March 29, charging that her mother-in-law had insulted and abused her.

Later, she formed the Sanjay Gandhi Vihar Manch to promote ideas that she and some of her husband's backers who had fallen from power claimed were being ignored after Sanjay died in a 1980 stunt plane crash.

Many attributed the rift to jealousy by Maneka of her 37-year-old brother-in-law, Rajiv Gandhi, after he moved into Sanjay's favored political position.



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DELAYING TACTICS

With murders, bloodshed and now looting taking place in West Beirut, the multinational peacekeeping forces are now taking their time in going back into Lebanon — at the same time Israel is refusing to remove its troops from the Beirut port and airport. Such action (or lack of it) on the part of America and Israel, puts both countries right back into the same boat, perpetrating delaying action in favor of Israel, as usual.

These delaying tactics leave West Beirut in even worse condition than other areas occupied by Israeli troops and could even endanger the French and Italian troops which have already moved into the area despite the last minute change of plans. France and Italy should be commended for their refusal to play political games with Israel and America and to go ahead with the exercise despite the delaying tactics encouraged by their allies.

Although American Marines are waiting in position off the Lebanese coast, their hesitancy to move immediately back into West Beirut appears to be an effort to provide the Israeli forces with a chance to do some last minute looting before they pull out, perhaps to conduct another massacre, or more likely their goal is not to leave the port or airport at all.

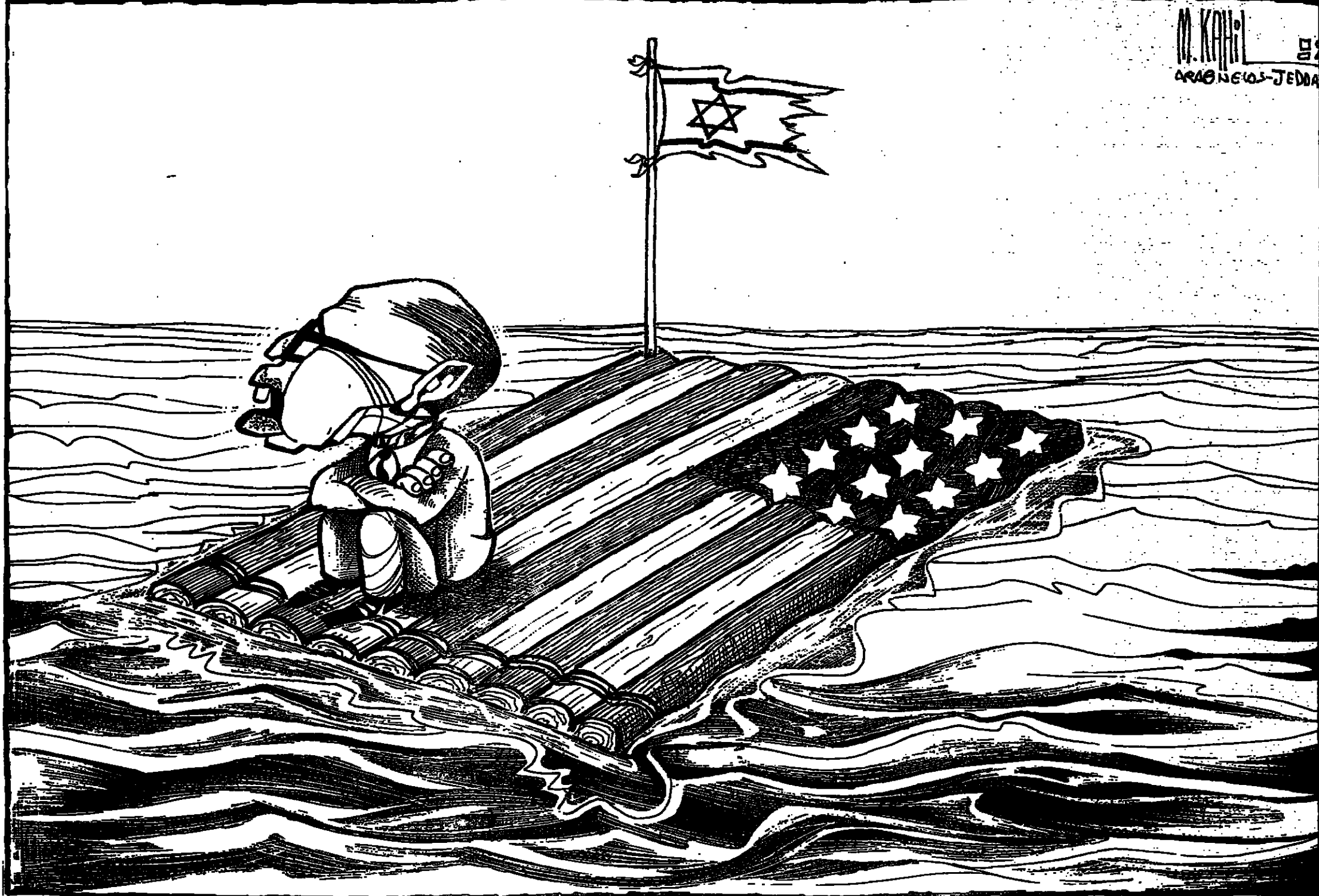
As long as Israel holds these two nerve centers, and even if the multinational force was there in full force, they have a stranglehold on Beirut and obviously one which they do not want to give up. Once the Zionists obtain such a hold anywhere they always refuse to let go until the victim has lost all life. As everyone knows, of course, the effectiveness of the peacekeeping force, even when they all have moved into West Beirut, is less than adequate, but obviously better than Israeli occupation.

The hesitancy of American forces to move into West Beirut until after all Israeli troops have pulled out, appears to be just another delaying tactic which was probably agreed upon far in advance by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and President Ronald Reagan. The two men appear to be acting a role in which the cavalry is moved in to rescue the innocent settlers, but by the time they get there it is too late — or perhaps Reagan is afraid that if American troops move into the area Israeli soldiers might get too excited and use American-supplied weapons and funds to bite the hand that feeds them.

With \$2.5 billion funding for Israel now being debated in the United States and with everyone upset about the recent activities of the Zionists, Reagan is trying to play it "safe," and Israel, as usual, refuses to cooperate. The question remains how is it possible to maintain an air of innocence after providing Israel with its own pipeline of dollars and weapons.

It is long past time for someone to turn the tables and begin efforts to get the Zionists out of not only West Beirut but the occupied Arab territories they have held for such a long and hazardous time.

The methods of accomplishing these goals have been clearly spelled out by the proposals reached during the Fez summit and in the peace plan proposed before that by King Fahd. The Arab nation has determined the most appropriate route to take in order to police its own area, everyone has been advised of what the solution to the Middle East crisis is — now then is the time to begin action to accomplish these goals, with or without the help of the superpowers and any delaying tactics taken by ANYONE should be ignored in order to assure the final resolution of the problem for once and for all.



Soviet Union blames U.S. for arms talks stalemate

By Sidney Weiland

MOSCOW —

Soviet military leaders contend that U.S.-Soviet arms talks are bogged down because the United States is seeking radical changes in the global nuclear balance. This is a constant theme as generals and other military spokesmen take an increasingly public stand to elaborate Kremlin goals in two sets of current disarmament negotiations.

They say the Reagan administration is painting an overly rosy picture by suggesting the Geneva talks are on course and proceeding seriously, although without progress so far. In reality, Soviet officials maintain, American and Soviet positions after 10 months of bargaining remain wide apart. "Right now, the Geneva talks do not live up to our expectations," said Maj.-Gen. Konstantin Mikhailov. "The Americans think the discussions have been constructive. This is not quite so."

The general, who said the Soviet Union was negotiating seriously, echoed gloomy appraisals of the Geneva talks voiced in speeches and articles by Defense Minister Dmitry Ustinov and other high-ranking officials.

After long hesitation, the Reagan administration opened talks on European-based missiles in Geneva last Nov. 30. They resume on Thursday after a summer break. Strategic arms talks started on June 29 and move into a second round this week. The Soviet daily *Pravda* recently accused U.S.

negotiators of engaging in "propaganda exercises rather than business." In contrast, U.S. President Reagan said last week he was "encouraged by the serious and businesslike conduct of the negotiations thus far."

Gen. Mikhailov, in a two-hour interview with Reuters, said Soviet negotiators disagreed with Reagan. He described the U.S. stand as two-sided and claimed that "at the same time there is a destructive approach."

U.S. demands for deep cuts in Soviet land-based ballistic missiles and for the scrapping of Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe were intended to break — a rough nuclear balance that helped safeguard peace, the general said. American attempts to achieve one-sided superiority "offer no chance for the progress of the negotiations," he said.

The Soviet Union holds that the superpowers have attained broad parity in nuclear systems and that the present balance should be preserved but at lower levels. The U.S. says Moscow has a three-to-one edge in land-based strategic warheads and a critical advantage in Europe with 324 SS-20 missiles installed, mostly aimed at Western cities.

Mikhailov said U.S. tactics were aimed at eliminating all Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe while the United States continued to build up new strategic forces such as the 10-warhead MX missile and the B-1b bomber. Soviet objectives in the dual talks set lower targets than those sought by

the U.S., this, Mikhailov said, was in line with traditional Soviet military doctrine.

"The Soviet Union is not seeking military superiority in any area of the world," he said. "We consider the present balance of forces is a satisfactory basis for defending our security interests. Basing itself on a position of parity, the Soviet Union will never allow any alternative to this balance to operate to its disadvantage."

Mikhailov, a defense ministry specialist with long experience in East-West negotiations, said the Kremlin would react militarily if NATO goes ahead with plans to install new U.S. missiles in Europe.

If there is no agreement at Geneva, 464 U.S. Cruise missiles and 108 Pershing-2s will be sited in five West European countries, all targeted on Soviet cities and military centers, starting at the end of 1983. "If the Cruises and Pershings are deployed, it will alter the whole strategic situation, and we shall have to take some measures in reply," the general said.

Asked what form this would take, he replied: "It is a little premature to say what the response will be, but an answer will be found. Against every action there is an equal reaction."

The U.S. has offered to forego European medium-range missile deployments if the Soviet Union dismantles all its SS-20s and older SS-4s and SS-5s. This is called a zero option solution but has been rejected by Moscow. American officials say a Soviet counter-offer to reduce medium-range

European nuclear systems to 300 on each side would call for cuts also by Britain and France and would involve only withdrawal of SS-20s beyond Russia's Ural Mountains.

The United States says the highly mobile missile can be quickly moved back to face Western Europe. Mikhailov said no new SS-20s had been deployed in western regions of the Soviet Union since President Leonid Brezhnev declared a unilateral Soviet freeze on European missiles last March, and that "some tens" of missiles had been removed or scrapped. But he declined to say whether any of the triple-warhead SS-20s had been dismantled.

The United States says only shorter-range SS-4s and SS-5s have been retired, and that the Kremlin has built three new clusters of SS-20s, each with nine missiles, since the Brezhnev freeze.

Mikhailov said the charge was a lie intended to put pressure on U.S. allies to accept Cruises and Pershings. He confirmed U.S. reports that Moscow has offered a ceiling on each side of 1,800 long-range missile systems in the strategic talks, a 20 percent cut on limits set in the 1979 U.S.-Soviet SALT II treaty which has still not been ratified.

The United States is seeking a one-third cut in strategic warheads and the reduction of land- and sea-based missile systems to 850 on each side. The Soviet Union also wants nuclear-armed bombers to be included in cuts and a total halt to the development of new systems such as the MX and the Cruises. (R)

Czechoslovakia's plea for world Communist conference

By Colin McIntyre

PRAGUE —

Czechoslovakia is leading a drive for a world Communist conference — the first since 1969 — despite indications that many parties feel the time is not ripe. The initiative, which is thought certain to have been prompted by Moscow, is the first attempt to organize such a meeting since the mid-1970s.

There were calls for a world conference to follow a European Communist meeting in East Berlin in 1976, but although over 50 parties endorsed the idea, the Soviet Union never came out publicly for it and eventually the proposal was quietly dropped.

One reason for this may have been the trouble Moscow had organizing the European conference, which was postponed for a year while independent Communist parties in East and West Europe demanded, and were finally granted, major concessions by the Kremlin, such as the principle of consensus.

The 1976 meeting ended with a historic declaration that for the first time recognized each country's right to a "national road" toward socialism without Moscow's interference. The latest initiative was started by the small pro-Soviet Greek

Communist Party in July, 1980. After a long silence, the call was taken up at the Soviet party congress in March, 1981, by the Turkish and Israeli parties.

Though a senior Soviet official was quoted by a West European Communist paper at the time as saying his government would be favorable to such an idea, there was no official endorsement from Moscow or any other East bloc capital.

After tentative backing from the Danish Communist Party the proposal was launched at the Czechoslovak Party Congress that April, when President Gustav Husak said sufficient problems of concern to all Communist parties had accumulated and Prague believed "it would be useful to examine them collectively."

There was still no public endorsement from the Soviet or other ruling Communist Parties, though in September a group of 13 Mediterranean and Middle East parties came out in support.

In November Czechoslovak chief ideologist Vasil Bilak, an influential East bloc hard-liner, took up the call at a Prague conference organized by the international theoretical journal *World Marxist Review*. But rather than a general world conference like those held in 1957, 1960 and 1969, Bilak prop-

osed one devoted to the problems of disarmament and peace. He was reported to have been supported by the Polish and other unnamed delegations.

Bilak came back to the idea of a general conference at an international gathering in Sofia in June marking the centenary of Bulgarian Communist leader Georgi Dimitroff.

Western diplomats in East Europe are puzzled as to why Bilak has continued to call for a world conference, presumably at Moscow's behest, despite a clear lack of enthusiasm among many parties and outright opposition from some others.

The "Eurocommunist" Italian Party, the like-minded Japanese and the independent, non-aligned Yugoslavs have made it clear they will not take part in another world conference, at least under the present circumstances. The Italian, Japanese and Spanish parties, as well as Yugoslavia and Maverick Romania, diverge sharply with the Soviet Union on fundamental issues such as Moscow's claim to be sole arbiter of Communist ideology.

The Yugoslav magazine *Vjesnik*, writing about the initiative for a world conference, said: "It is known that for four decades there has been no leading center of the Communist movement in the world."

Bolivian Army returning to the barracks

By John Enders

LA PAZ, Bolivia —

More than two years have passed since the army seized power here in the violent July coup of 1980. Now Bolivia's military says it will return to the barracks and give back the government to civilians. But the road to democracy, not to mention prosperity, will be a rough one.

The civilians who will take charge, probably within a fortnight, will have to design an economic emergency plan to tackle financial chaos and social and political divisions.

President Gen. Guido Vildoso's announcement that he will convoke the 1980-elected congress came as Bolivia was struck by a nationwide general strike that shut down the country on Sept. 17. Vildoso says he will hand power over to the 1980 congress, the legislature that was kept from assuming office by the military coup of that year.

Economic analysts here say the decision to turn power over was taken in part so that the bitter task of enacting economic reform would not fall on the military — making it even more unpopular.

During the first year of military rule, torture, murder, repression, exile and brutality became the watchwords of the internal political order. None of the series of generals who followed the 1980 coup leader, former President Gen. Luis Garcia Meza, captured the hearts of the people.

During more than two years of military rule, this traditionally mining-oriented economy has suffered. The gross value of mineral exports dropped by 12 percent to \$630.6 million in 1981, according to figures provided by the private association of medium-size mines. The exporters' association expects mineral exports for 1982 to be about \$350 million.

Meanwhile, the dropping world prices for tin and other metals mined here have brought foreign earnings down to half compared to two years ago.

Unemployment in this nation of 5.5 million is officially pegged at 10 percent. There is an additional 34 percent underemployment. Private and government sector economists agree the real figures are even higher. In some sectors, such as construction, three out of four workers are without jobs.

Inflation has reached 150 percent this year, according to the National Association of Private Businessmen. It was 52 percent in 1981. Some central bank sources say that if the continuing spiral of inflation is not stopped soon, the annual rate may reach 1,000 percent.

The foreign debt has risen from \$3.5 to \$3.8 million in the past two years, and the country's ability to meet the debt schedule has fallen to virtually zero because of the lack of foreign currency reserves, economists say.

The central bank says there is a "total lack of foreign exchange," and because of that, Bolivia in recent weeks has become overdue on the equivalent of about \$200 million in loan repayments to overseas private banks.

A monetary stabilization plan outlined by the Vildoso regime after the approval of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has been left for the future civilian administration to enact. The plan, which was to have gone into effect last week, consists of measures for budget cuts, gasoline and wheat price increases, and highly unpopular wage and salary freezes.

Labor, dominated by leftist political parties, demonstrated against the measures.

As soon as the newly installed congress takes office, it will have to choose an administration to govern from La Paz Quemado presidential palace. The new president is widely expected to be Hernan Siles Zuazo, who served as president from 1956-60 when the IMF and Bolivia carried out the first Bolivian economic stabilization plan.

He has lived in self-imposed exile in Lima, Peru, since the military came to power. His Democratic and Popular Union (UDP) Party coalition won the largest plurality in the 1980's election. He was expected to be named president in August of that year by congress once it met. Because of the coup, it never did. (AP)

Diplomats said the independent parties would be unwilling to participate in a conference that would almost certainly hear sharp attacks on China, with which many of them, unlike the Russians, have good relations.

The independent parties also differ with Moscow on key policy questions such as the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the introduction of martial law in Poland. (R)

Today is Tuesday, Sept. 28th, the 271st day of 1982. There are 94 days left in the year. Highlights in history on this date:

1687 — Turks surrender city of Athens to the Venetians.

1781 — American forces begin revolutionary war siege of British forces at Yorktown Heights in Virginia.

1826 — Russia declares war against Persia over latter's encroachment into trans-Caucasia.

1915 — British defeat Turks at Kut-el-Amara in Mesopotamia.

1923 — Abyssinia is admitted to League of Nations.

1961 — NATO unifies its air defense command.

1962 — United Arab Republic (Egypt) amends constitution to provide for presidential council.

1968 — French President Charles de Gaulle declares that France could get along without the European Common Market but assures West Germany it could not count on French help in the event a Soviet attack.

1969 — Britain sends additional troops to Northern Ireland — as violence between Catholics and Protestants flares anew.

1970 — President Gamal Abdul Nasser of Egypt dies of heart attack at age 52.

1974 — President Spínola of Portugal cancels mass demonstration in Lisbon by his conservative supporters.

1976 — British pound falls to equivalent of \$1.64, lowest point ever to this date, and crisis looms for British government.

1981 — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko conclude two days of talks at the United Nations, agreeing to meet again in Geneva in 1982.

Thought for today: Give me the ready hand rather than the ready tongue — Giuseppe Garibaldi, Italian patriot (1807-1882).

The Prophet's progeny

Before his divine mission, the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) had begotten two sons, Al-Qassem and Abdullah, and four daughters, Zainab, Ruqiyah, Umm Kulthum and Fatimah, from his first wife Khadijah (may Allah be gracious to her).

Al-Qassem and Abdullah died in their infancy before the Prophet's divine mission. Zainab married her cousin Abul Aas ibn Al-Rabf, who remained an infidel even after the advent of Islam, the sublime faith. But the Prophet did not discriminate between Zainab, the Muslim, and her polytheist husband. This was so because by that time the divine injunction, "Marry not the polytheists", had not been issued. It was revealed on him later.

It so happened that, during the Battle of Badr, Abul Aas fell captive, and when the tribe of Quraish sent the ransom for their captives to the Prophet, Zainab also sent her husband's ransom which included a necklace her mother Khadijah had gifted her at the time of her marriage to Abul Aas. When the Prophet saw the necklace he recognized it. With great compassion for her daughter, he said to his companions: "If in your opinion you should release her captive and return her property, do it." They replied in the affirmative and set him free, returning Zainab's necklace and money. The Prophet then took a pledge from Abul Aas to let Zainab off so she could be with her father in Madinah. Abul Aas promised to do so.

Conversion to Islam

Zainab migrated from Makkah to Madinah. She was escorted by Kinanah ibn Al Rabf, her husband's brother. Some young men from the tribe of Quraish came to know about their journey and apprehended her near Zi Tawi (a place close to Makkah). The first to advance toward her was Habbar ibn Al-Aswad ibn Al-Muttalib. He frightened her with his spear and prodded her camel. In consequence, she fell down on a rock and, as she was pregnant, suffered an abortion. A sickness then betook her and she died after some time. On the other hand, her husband proceeded toward Damascus as a trader a little before the conquest of Makkah. As he was a person known for his trustworthiness, he was used to trade for the Quraish with their funds.

On his return from Damascus (then known as Shaam), Abul Aas met with a group of people who reached out for what he had, and he himself ran away. When the night fell, Abul Aas escaped to Madinah, and there he went to Zainab's house and sought her protection, which she granted. The Prophet endorsed Zainab's protection (even) by the lowly amongst them. How then the daughter of the Messenger of God could have acted otherwise?

Abul Aas, however, got back his lost possession with which he returned to the Quraish and gave everyone his dues. As he did so, he addressed the Quraish and asked if he still owed anything to anyone of them. With one voice they said: "No. May Allah reward you for we have found you loyal and generous." Abul Aas replied: "So now I testify that there is no god but Allah and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah."

After pronouncing his new faith, he set out from Makkah to meet the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). The Prophet returned Zainab to Abul Aas in the seventh year of the Hijrah (his flight from Makkah to Madinah), but she died in the following year, as she could not recover from the shock of her fall from the camel's back. She had, however, given birth to a female child from Abul Aas, whom she named Umamah. The Prophet showered on her the same love and affection as he did on Zainab. Umamah later married Ali ibn Abi Taleb, after the death of her Aunt Fatimah, in fulfillment of Fatimah's will to Ali.

Ruqiyah and Umm Kulthum

Ruqiyah was born eight years after the Prophet's marriage to Khadijah. She was married to Atabah ibn Abi Lahab while his brother Utbah ibn Abi Lahab married her sister Umm Kulthum. This had taken place before the divine revelation on the Prophet. But when the following divine verses were revealed on the Prophet: "May the two hands of Abu Lahab perish. His riches did not stand a substitute for him, nor did he gain (anything). He shall broil in a blazing fire, and his woman too, the carrier of wood, who has a cord of palm fibers around her neck." Abu Lahab told his two sons: "You are not from me if you do not separate from Muhammad's daughters." So they parted with them.

Ruqiyah was later married to the third Caliph of Islam, Othman ibn Affan, who migrated twice to Habashah (now Ethiopia). Ruqiyah died while the Prophet was engaged in a battle with the Quraish in Badr. Afterward, the Prophet married off Umm Kulthum to Othman, but she also died in the ninth year of the Hijrah. Now Fatimah was the only child left of all his children from Khadijah. (The Prophet also had a son, Ibrahim, from Maria, a Coptic who had been gifted to him by Al-Muqawqis, the Coptic leader in Egypt. Ibrahim, too, died in his infancy.)

Thus, Fatimah alone survived to console the Messenger of God on the loss of all his sons and daughters. All the love and affection that the Prophet would have given to Fatimah's brothers and sisters now became her fortune.

Paternal love

Recorded history has drawn a unique picture of the Prophet's love for his lone surviving daughter, Fatimah. The Prophet's paternal love abounded her for several reasons: she was the youngest of his children, had lost her mother and was the only remaining child after the death of the Prophet's entire progeny.

The Messenger of God married off Fatimah to his cousin Ali ibn Abi Taleb who was brought up by the Prophet himself. This marriage had taken place in the third year of the Hijrah after the Battle of Ohod. The Prophet was always compassionate to Fatimah without ever missing a visit to her, unless he was engaged in a battle with the infidels. Whenever he traveled anywhere he did not move until he saw his daughter, and when he returned Fatimah used to be the first to call on him after the Prophet had performed his prayer in the mosque. He used to say: Fatimah is a part of me, and whosoever enrages her enrages me.

In the midst of this unmatched love, Fatimah's life in her husband's house was one of deprivation. She ground the grain in the stone handmill, prepared the bread herself and looked after her sons, Al-Hassan and Al-Hussain, in addition to taking care of her husband. The Prophet understood her hard life and felt pained but always advised her to be patient and contented with her destiny.

One day the Prophet found her sick, so he asked: "How do you feel, my child?" She said she suffered from pain in the body and did not have enough food. With tears in the eyes, the Prophet said: "My darling child, don't you feel contented to be the Lady among the women of the world?" As she heard this, the entire world changed for her and all her woes and hardships just ended. Again one day the Prophet saw her grinding, wearing a piece of garment made of camel hair. Moved with her condition, the Prophet said: O Fatimah, swallow this world's bitterness for the bliss of the hereafter.

According to history, Fatimah once complained against the hardship of grinding and came to the Prophet. Not finding him, she told Ayesha (the Prophet's second wife) that she came to ask for a slave to help her in domestic chores. Upon the Prophet's return, Ayesha gave him the message. Both the Prophet and his wife went to Fatimah's house with their beds. As she saw them, she asked to stay where they were, and repeated what she had actually needed. Nodding, the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) said: "The Angel Gabriel has taught me that if you remain at your place at night, recite the greatness of God 33 times, glorify His name 33 times and praise Him 33 times, it would be better for you than a servant."

The Prophet treated Fatimah's two sons with the kindness of a loving father. It is said that when Al-Hassan was born, his parents named him Harb. But, when the Prophet saw the infant, he changed his name to Hassan. Similarly the second was named Hussain and the third, who died a child, was called Mohsin. Hassan and Hussain hardly left the company of their grandfather who showered all his love on them and also played with them. He was often found praying with Hassan and Hussain perched on his shoulders. He used to prolong his prostration to protect them from falling. Sometimes, when the two children stumbled their way into the mosque, the Prophet used to descend from the pulpit and give them his full compassion.

Prophetic care and love

The Prophet even sometimes stayed at Fatimah's house to take care of her children himself. If he heard any of them crying, he asked his daughter the reason telling her that their weeping pained him.

A great stance shows how Fatimah merited over other women, in addition to her place in the heart of the Prophet as a father. Once Banu Hisham ibn Al-Mughirah sought the Prophet's permission to marry off the daughter of Abu Jahl to Ali ibn Abi Taleb. Apparently, Ali was not able to stand before the Prophet and ask his daughter's hand, so he advised Ibn Al-Mughirah to speak to the Prophet and ask his permission for his marriage to Abu Jahl's daughter. On knowing this, the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) said: I shall not permit Ali's marriage to Fatimah, for he shall have to divorce my daughter if he marries yours. Fatimah is part of me; what hurts her shall also hurt me and I fear she might go astray from her faith. While I don't declare taboo what is permissible, and permissible what is taboo, I see that the daughter of the Messenger of Allah and the daughter of the enemy of Allah can never live in one place.

So Ali did not wed Abu Jahl's daughter, nor any other, so long as Fatimah lived. The Prophet's stance symbolized justice and benevolence. He did not forbid Ali from divorcing Fatimah and marrying any other woman.

Divine disposal

Almighty God had so willed that there live no son of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) after his death. This divine arrangement had aimed at averting dissension among the faithful. If any of the Prophet's sons had lived after him, the people would have made him his successor. Thus the line of succession would have followed and dissension created among them. It was Allah's mercy upon the Islamic nation that none of the Prophet's sons lived after his death, so that the Muslims consult among themselves in selecting a caliph after the death of the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him).



EID PRAYERS IN JEDDAH: May Almighty God bless them with more health and prosperity.

Firsthand impressions

Discrimination in Israeli-occupied areas

(The author is an American citizen who recently spent two years living and working in Saudi Arabia. Before returning to the United States, she and her family visited neighboring Arab countries, and the West Bank where she witnessed first-hand Israeli discrimination and policing authority. The following is her personal observation of the restrictions placed on those entering occupied Arab territories, the discriminatory actions taken against the Arabs who live there and the scrutiny and inspection which tourists and residents alike must undergo.)

By Carol Kahalee Schappagha

The international press does an admirable job of reporting major world crises and injustices. International problems, however, rarely warrant international attention. Recently, I had a brief but enlightening glimpse of the everyday problems faced by Arabs living in Israeli-occupied territories.

Having grown up in the United States in the 1950s and 1960s, I had virtually no knowledge of the Arab people, their way of life, their culture. In fact, even my geographical knowledge of that part of the world was sadly deficient. This is, however, not surprising in the light of the emphasis the United States traditionally lays on Israel.

I had the opportunity of brushing up my knowledge of the Middle East while living in Saudi Arabia for the past two years. It soon became apparent that there was another side to the ever-present "Middle East problem."

As the end of my stay in Saudi Arabia approached, I planned a holiday taking the opportunity to visit some of the neighboring countries on my way home. I was anxious to visit Jerusalem. My trip was most satisfying, but it also provided me with some unexpected observations.

My son, daughter and I traveled first to Jordan. Upon arrival, I inquired at the hotel as to how to go about arranging permission to cross over to the West Bank. The desk clerk directed me to the ministry of interior but recommended that I reconsider going due to the fact that the Israelis had invaded Lebanon just two weeks before. She cautioned me that things might be a bit "unsettled" there. Thinking that this might be my only opportunity to visit Jerusalem, I went ahead with my plans.

The simple application at the ministry would enable me to get permission to cross to the West Bank and return to Amman. What I learned later was that once you crossed the border, the Israelis would not allow you to return to Jordan.

Alternate arrangements would have taken too long to allow me to keep to my itinerary and it appeared I would have to abandon my plans of visiting Jerusalem. However, while talking with a local travel agent, I told him of my disappointing attempt. He assured me that he could make the arrangements on time to allow me to keep to my travel schedule, but I would have to fly from Tel Aviv to Cairo, our next stop, instead of from Amman.

We were ready at seven next morning when the bus arrived at our hotel to transport us to the bridge which crosses the border into Israel. After stopping for petrol and Arabic bread, the driver headed out of Amman. The drive was quite pleasant and a bit exciting for me. I was on my way to see the places I had only read about all my life.

Several miles from the bridge we stopped at what must have been a government checkpoint. We stayed on the bus, but the driver collected our passports and border-crossing papers and went inside for about twenty minutes. He came back, returned our documents, and we were off again. Within minutes we arrived at the bridge and stopped on the Jordanian side. Again our passports and papers were checked, this time by a military guard. After the anticipation, the bridge itself was not what I had expected. I had imagined a huge, long, barbed-wire entangled bridge spanning a deep crevasse, but, instead, found a small, wooden bridge.

We crossed the bridge and stopped immediately to show our papers to the Israeli soldier who boarded the bus. Everything being in order, we proceeded to a check-in station about two miles from the crossing point.

Upon arrival, an Israeli official boarded the bus to give us entry papers to fill out. At that time she announced that we would not be allowed to return to Jordan, in fact I already knew and for which I had prepared. Unfortunately, a young mother traveling with two small children did not know it and was apparently expecting to return to Jordan after her visit. Some confusion ensued as she spoke nervously with the official and bus driver. I never knew how her situation was resolved, because I was motioned off the bus and directed to the first inspection point.

We opened our bags and showed our papers to a young man outside the building, and after a cursory inspection, we were directed to small curbsides inside. There we were searched with metal detectors. We continued on to the main room of the building where we opened our suitcases once again. This was a more thorough inspection by a uniformed guard. He asked me about my hair dryer and electric hair curlers, had I bought them in Jordan, who packed my luggage, was I carrying anything from Jordan to anyone in Israel? He asked me to snap a picture with my camera (had I bought it in Jordan?) pointing it at the ceiling. Finally, he wanted to know at which hotel we would stay while in Jerusalem.

By arrangement, a taxi was waiting to take us on to Jerusalem. As we approached the city, the taxi driver was motioned to the roadside by two Israeli soldiers. The driver mumbled a few words in Arabic as he swung the car to the shoulder of the road. He asked for our passports and sighed as he got out of the car.

As the soldiers inspected the passports our driver walked back and opened the trunk, talking and gesturing toward us inside the car. Within a few minutes our passports had been returned and we were off again. I asked him why we had been stopped. He said that it was quite usual for Arab cars to be stopped and searched by the soldiers. He seemed to indicate that it was just routine with which Arabs living on the West Bank had to deal.

I wondered how the soldiers could recognize Arab cars: I assumed it was by the appearance of the driver. But, while checking into a small hotel in the Old City, the Arab desk clerk informed that the license plates of the Arabs' cars were a different color from those of the Jews. Naturally, then, it was easy for any soldier to spot an Arab's car and demand a search.

Our visit to the Walled City was very interesting. Because we had spent two years living in an Islamic country, we were interested in seeing the Dome of the Rock, the place where the Prophet Muhammad ascended to heaven. Close by was Al Aqsa Mosque, but because of a recent incident during which a Muslim worshipper was shot and killed by an American Jew, we were not allowed to carry bags or cameras into either holy place. This was not the first murder to occur in Al Aqsa Mosque. In 1954, King Abdullah of Transjordan was assassinated near the entrance; the bullet-scarred pillar stands as a reminder.

On the final day of our stay, I arranged a trip to nearby Bethlehem. The taxi driver this time was Jewish. He was most concerned to know in which hotel we were staying and whether or not he would have to pick us up in the old (Arab) section of the city. Our tour that afternoon was most enlightening.

This young Israeli man had been to Lebanon for one week with the military forces. Apparently the soldiers were rotated regularly. He talked of the war, the necessity of the invasion and the number of Israeli soldiers who had been killed — 250 at that point. I remembered reading that same morning of the 2,000 Palestinians and civilians who had been killed in the first weeks of the invasion. He did not mention them.

We walked through the narrow streets of Bethlehem, occasionally stepping aside to allow military trucks carrying armed soldiers to pass. Our driver-turned-guide commented that the streets were unusually empty because of the war in Lebanon. This was so, he explained, because the Arabs were frightened of being taken into custody.

I told him of my surprise to discover the different colored license plates permitting indiscriminate searches of Arab cars. He said that it was important to national security. As if to punctuate his statements, he motioned toward a police station we were passing where an Arab man was being led inside by soldiers.

We returned to our hotel to pack our bags for departure. A kindly Arab taxi driver came to take us to the airport in Tel Aviv. My visit to Jerusalem and Bethlehem had been quite educational in many ways. As we arrived at the gate to the airport parking lot, we were directed over into a side area. While the driver got out of the car, I automatically pulled out our passports and tried to hand them to the guard. He did not take them; instead, he told me to get out of the car. My driver said that they wanted to inspect my luggage before they would admit us to the airport. This time I knew why, because I was in an Arab car and had just come from an Arab hotel in the Old City of Jerusalem.

Opening the bags, I answered the same questions I had answered upon entering the country about who packed my bags and what if anything had I bought in Jordan. Satisfied, the soldiers allowed us to proceed to the airport terminal.

Before taking our checked luggage to the airplane, it was inspected along with the bags we planned to carry with us. The same questions were asked again, at what hotel had we stayed, had we purchased anything in Jordan, was I carrying anything to anyone outside of Israel, who packed the suitcases, could anyone have put something inside my luggage without my knowledge? The airport official then checked the passports and discovered that they had been issued by the U.S. Embassy in Saudi Arabia. This precipitated another series of questions, why had I been in Saudi Arabia, where did I work there, how long did we live there, was I returning to the Kingdom, would I show her my airline ticket from Riyadh? I was relieved when the inspection was over.

We walked to the departure lounge and sat down to await boarding time. I reflected over my visit, the holy places we had seen, as well as a first-hand look at discrimination in action.

THE DOME OF THE ROCK: A general view of the Dome of the Rock in the Walled City.

As Paghman offensive is over

Afghan fighters step up Kabul raids

ISLAMABAD, Oct. 27 (AP) — Afghan freedom fighters have increased their attacks on Kabul now that the Soviets have stopped bombing the nearby town of Paghman. Western diplomatic sources in Islamabad said. The sources quoted the latest diplomatic dispatches from the Afghan capital.

The sources said the last Afghan Army troops were withdrawn from Paghman Oct. 5, although outlying villages were hit with rockets for several more days.

Despite high civilian losses and widespread destruction, the sources said the area still has not been cleared of resistance fighters, who reportedly suffered "relatively light" casualties.

"The town of Paghman and surrounding villages are reportedly strewn with the wreckage of tanks, trucks and armored personnel carriers destroyed by mines and rockets," said the report from Kabul, as disclosed by

the diplomatic sources in Islamabad.

The sources said there was a simultaneous withdrawal of troops from the nearby scenic Shomali area and that the freedom fighters were flocking to Paghman from as far away as Panjsher Valley, 95 kms north, to continue attacks in Kabul.

The most spectacular example of this occurred early this month when the Pamiir building — at 14 stories the tallest structure in Kabul — was partly destroyed by a bomb planted by the fighters.

The sources said the blast shattered windows of the building's lower three floors, but that there were no reports of casualties, probably because the device was detonated before shopkeepers arrived for work.

Earlier in the week parts of the old city were cordoned off while house-to-house searches were conducted following heavy exchanges of gunfire between freedom fighters

and Marxist regime forces, the sources said.

With Soviet and Afghan troops stationed in Kabul, civilians have begun returning to the battered towns and villages of Panjsher Valley, the sources said. The villages of Astana, Khenj, Parian and even Bazarak — the scene of heavy fighting throughout the summer and early fall — reportedly are being occupied by returning tribesmen.

Sources said living conditions in the villages were poor because of extensive aerial bombing and a shortage of food supplies, made more serious by the oncoming approach of winter.

Afghan troops remain garrisoned at Anawa and Rokhsa on the valley floor and a traveler from the area reported that both towns are virtually under siege by the resistance fighters.

Draper in Beirut to resume bid on troop pullout

BEIRUT, Oct. 27 (AP) — U.S. Middle East envoy Morris Draper arrived here Wednesday to resume American efforts for the withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian military forces from Lebanon, the state radio reported.

Both the government and privately owned radio stations said Israeli planes continued their reconnaissance missions over Lebanon Wednesday, but the flights appeared to be less frequent than the ones Tuesday which drew anti-aircraft fire from Syrian and Palestinian ground positions in East Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. There were no reports of anti-aircraft fire Wednesday.

The state radio said Draper went straight from Beirut Airport to the home of U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon in the pine woods suburb of Yarzeh just east of the capital. Draper had been expected here from Washington earlier in the week but was forced to interrupt his flight with a stop in London because of a kidney stone problem, State Department officials said.

A few hours before Draper's arrival, Dillon conferred with President Amin Gemayel who met U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington last week to push his government's campaign to get all foreign troops out of Lebanon.

Israel's occupation army controls much of South Lebanon while the Syrians and Palestinian commandos are in northern and eastern Lebanon.

Sudan offers to send 10,000 troops to Iraq

BAHRAIN, Oct. 27 (R) — Sudan was reported Wednesday to be ready to send 10,000 troops to help Iraq in its war against Iran, and Jordan said it would send regular soldiers if asked.

Sudan's ambassador to Kuwait, Ezzein Hamid, was quoted as saying in an interview in the Bahrain newspaper *Al-Khaleej*: "It has been decided in principle to send a full brigade of 10,000 men with all their weapons to assist Iraq defend its territory against foreign aggression."

The interview made no mention of the brigade's deployment plans. Hamid, who is also accredited to Bahrain, said the force could be increased, depending on Iraq's requirements and military developments. Sudan announced its decision to send troops to Iraq on Oct. 3, but did not say how many would go.

In Amman, a senior government official told Reuters for the first time officially that Jordan was willing to send regular army troops to help Iraq, adding that Iraq had not yet requested such help. Jordan has sent more than 2,000 men in special volunteer units to help Iraq.

TPLF claims success against Ethiopians

KHARTOUM, Oct. 27 (AP) — Fighters seeking independence for Ethiopia's Tigre province claimed Wednesday their forces killed and wounded 100 enemy soldiers and captured a large amount of equipment during a three-hour battle last week.

A statement released by the Tigre People's Liberation Front (TPLF) said the battle took place last Friday at the village of Adi-Gidada.

Arafat ready to accept federation with Jordan

NICOSIA, Oct. 27 (R) — The Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasser Arafat has said he is ready to accept a federation between a future Palestinian state and Jordan, the PLO news agency Wafa reported Wednesday.

Wafa quoted Arafat as saying in Algiers Tuesday: "We are ready to establish a confederation between Palestine and Jordan following the establishment of an independent Palestinian state." He added: "King Hussein (of Jordan), on the other hand, has affirmed that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that he will not speak on behalf of the Palestinians."

Wafa said Arafat had been speaking on a PLO radio program broadcast from Algiers. The PLO leader earlier had talks with President Chadli Benjedid.

Arafat's statement was one of the clearest summaries yet of how the PLO views the results of a crucial series of Jordanian-Palestinian talks earlier this month.

Jordanian sources said at the time that King Hussein had urged Arafat to accept the idea of a Palestinian "entity" federated with Jordan, in line with a Middle East peace initiative launched by U.S. President Ronald Reagan in September. There were also suggestions that the king sought permission to negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians with the U.S.

The talks ended with PLO sources saying that Arafat had insisted on the aim of establishing a full-fledged Palestinian state and had rejected the idea of Jordan speaking for the Palestinians. But signs quickly emerged, now explicitly confirmed by Arafat, that the PLO had accepted the idea of a federation with Jordan.

The federation with Jordan is the most dramatic new element in the political strategy the PLO has been evolving since it was forced by weeks of Israeli siege to evacuate its forces from West Beirut in August.

Shakaa's son arrested

Israel deports 2 professors

AMMAN, Oct. 27 (Agencies) — The Israeli military authorities have deported two Jordanian professors from Al-Najah University at Nablus in the occupied West Bank, Palestinian sources said Wednesday.

The professors, Dr. Zaki Al-Sheikh and Dr. Ali Zeidan, who arrived in Amman Tuesday, were expelled for refusing to sign an undertaking not to support the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the sources added.

Last week Al-Najah's president, Dr. Munther Salah, was deported for the same reason, and a total of 19 teachers have now

been asked to leave the university. Contacted by Reuters, Dr. Salah said: "We refused to sign it (the undertaking) because it is of a political and not of an academic nature."

He said Israeli military authorities had revoked the Jordanian education law and submitted a military order giving them the right to ban university staff although they were not involved with political issues.

Israeli authorities have also arrested the son of deposed mayor of Nablus Bassam Shakaa in what the former mayor calls another act of "intimidation" against himself and his family.

Ershad extends term as army chief

DACCA, Oct. 27 (R) — Bangladesh's military ruler, Lt.-Gen. Hussain Muhammad Ershad, has extended his term as chief of the armed forces by two years, it was announced here Wednesday. The general, who seized power in a bloodless military coup in March, was due to retire from military duties in December this year.

But a cabinet meeting presided over by him Tuesday night decided that he would continue to be armed forces chief until December 1984 in "the country's greater interest." This would enable him to carry out major reforms his government had already initiated, a resolution at the meeting said.

The cabinet also decided that Ershad

would have the title of "president of the council of ministers" during visits abroad to overcome what was described as "certain protocol complexities." He would be referred to as chief martial law administrator within the country, the announcement said.

Meanwhile, thirteen lawyers of the Bangladesh Supreme Court were freed from jail Tuesday night after being detained for 10 days for alleged anti-government agitation, prison authorities said.

The government ordered the release of the lawyers following a decision by the Supreme Court Bar Association to end a boycott of court appearances in protest against the arrests.

Constitution foes arrested in Turkey

ISTANBUL, Oct. 27 (Agencies) — Istanbul security forces have arrested 50 persons in the city for campaigning against a new constitution to be put to a national referendum on Nov. 7, martial law authorities said Wednesday.

A statement by the Istanbul martial law command headquarters said the 50 included extremists from left and right who had distributed pamphlets and post cards calling for a "no" vote in the referendum.

It was the first time Turkish authorities had

announced arrests of people campaigning against the controversial constitution. Criticism of it is allowed but calling for its rejection is barred and only a few clandestine groups have so far publicly called for people to vote against it.

The ruling generals have also barred any criticism of a series of speeches by Head of State Gen. Kenan Evren, who Wednesday addressed a large crowd in the south eastern city of Diyarbakir, his third stop on a 10-day nationwide tour to promote the constitution.

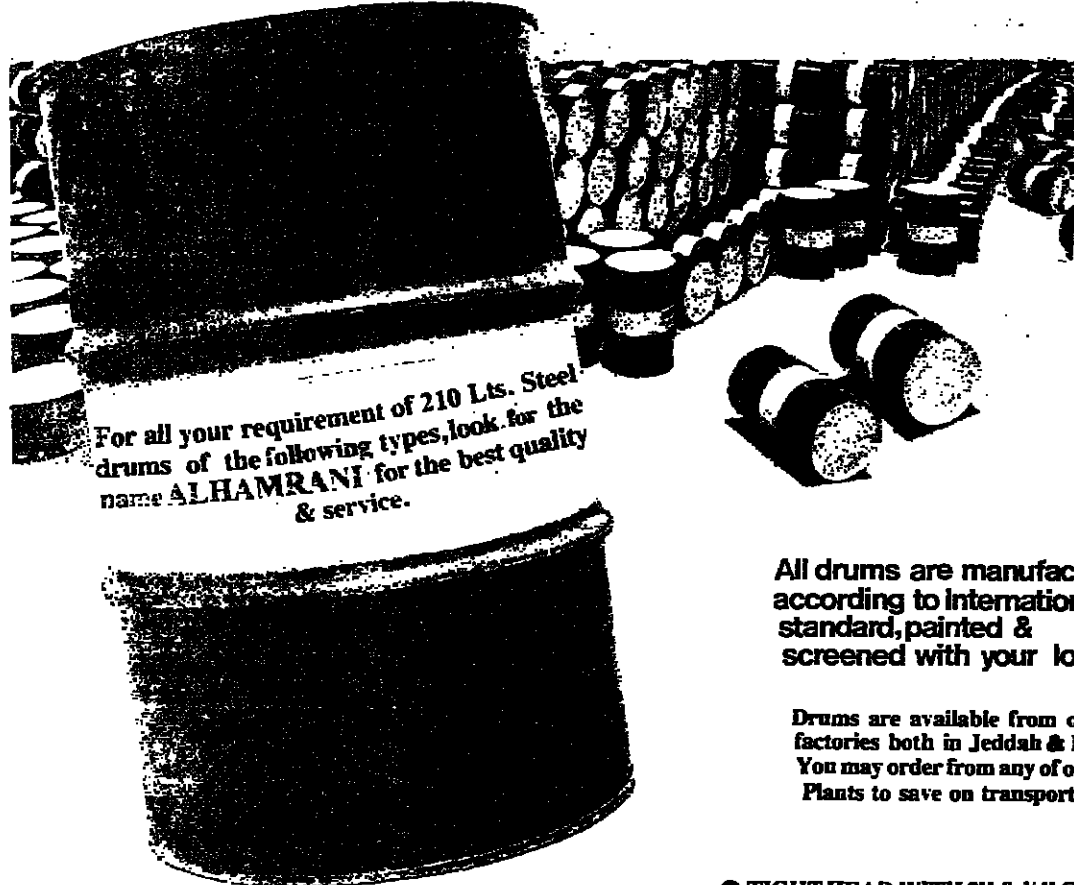
African ministers study OAU crisis

BAMAKO, Oct. 27 (R) — The foreign ministers of Algeria, Mali, Mauritania and Niger met here Wednesday to discuss the current paralysis of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The talks, officially on regional cooperation, are likely to focus on the controversial admission to the Pan-African body of Polisario guerrillas fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara.

informed sources said.

The OAU's annual summit last August in Tripoli, Libya, collapsed for lack of a quorum after about 20 members boycotted it over the Polisario's admission.

Mali belongs to a contact group also including Congo, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia, which is trying to find ways of reconvening the summit.



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From ancient city to modern metropolis Seoul's transformation program in full swing

SEOUL (KN) — Seoul, the capital of the Republic of Korea has made great changes in social, economic and other aspects since its liberation from Japanese colonial rule 37 years ago.

One of the most outstanding changes is the transformation of an ancient city, abundant in cultural relics, into a modern metropolis resulting from continuing renewal programs. The changes have brought about the increasing migration of people from rural areas into the capital.

Seoul, which served as the seat of the Yi Dynasty government (1394-1910), has grown into one of the largest capitals in the world. During the dynasty period, the city was merely surrounded by four large walls and four small gates, of which Namdaemun (South Gate) and Tongdaemun (East Gate) still exist.

Statistics revealed by the Seoul City government showed that Seoul's population stood at 901,371 as of June 30, 1945, and increased to 8,676,000 last year. Korea was liberated from Japanese rule Aug. 15, 1945.

The density of the capital's population increased from 6,628 people per sq. km in 1945 to 13,836 persons.

The area of the city has been expanded from 136 sq. km in 1945 to 627.06 sq. km. in 1981.

Now about one-fifth of the nation's population, totalling over 38.3 million, reside in Seoul. The area of the capital is 0.63 percent of the nation's territory.

In the early days of the nation's liberation, rickshaws and horse-drawn coaches and streetcars were popular transportation means. As the city's population gradually increased, buses and other automobiles appeared on Seoul's streets and the romantic carriages faded from sight.

In 1968, streetcars also vanished from the roads of Seoul. There were 2,385 automobiles in operation in the capital in 1948 when the Republic of Korea founded its first government. Now, the nation's automobile fleet totals 227,000 and is expected to increase to 350,000 by 1986 when the Asian Games will be held in Seoul.

The capital city entered into the "subway age" Aug. 15, 1974, when the city government opened its first 9.5-kilometer subway linking Seoul and the Chongyangni railroad stations. The municipal government, encouraged by the successful operation of subway No. 1, is seeking a solution to traffic problems facing the capital by building three more subway systems.

When completed by the end of 1984 as planned, the three new subway lines totaling 105.8 km in length, will make a great change in the capital's transportation system.

The metropolitan subway systems are expected to share 37.2 percent of the city's anticipated traffic volume.

Seoul is a city of vitality where subway construction and other renewal programs are in full swing. From the ashes of destruction during the Korean War (1950-53), the capital is rapidly growing into a modern metropolis as more skyscrapers in the downtown area and more apartments in outlying districts are springing up. The full-fledged development of Seoul which began in the early 1960s has been accelerated thanks to the nation's economic growth.



THEN AND NOW: The traditional tile-roof houses which lined Seoul's Chongno Street until recently have been replaced with modern buildings. Below: The Sejong Cultural Center.

The number of dwellings in the capital increased to 1,023,000 last year. The increase rate is 780 percent. Presently, Seoul has 13 bridges spanning the Han River and 963 highrise buildings with more than 10 floors.

Seoul, the venue of the 1988 Olympics, is expected to be advanced at least 10 years as the metropolitan government plans to transform the venue site into a city suitable for an event such as the Olympic games. Early this year, the Seoul City government came up with prospective policies designed to upgrade the landscaping and living conditions of the city in preparation for the staging of the 24th summer Olympic Games.

Among the largest projects is a comprehensive Han River development plan calling for creating a 36-km-long cruise channel and sports parks along the river. The proposed waterway will be constructed between Amsa-dong, near the Walker Hill Hotel and the Haengju Bridge by 1985 so that tourists' pleasure boats can use the channel.

An estimated 90 million cubic meters of sand and gravel will be dredged from the bottom of the river and subsequently the wide river will be narrowed to 700 meters or so and deepened by more than 2.5 meters. Under the development plan, playgrounds and promenades will be created, on 6.1 million square meters of idle lands along both river banks.

A citywide tree-planting campaign is under way to make the capital more verdant in connection with the holding of the Olympics. The metropolitan government has mapped out a five-year afforestation program calling for planting 34,881,000 trees by the private sec-



tor as well as public organizations by 1986. Various incentive measures and regulations have been taken to encourage more people to join in the tree-planting drive.

For one thing, builders of apartments, hospitals and other structures will be required to plant strips of trees along highways and trunk roads. As part of the city's beautification program, signboards put in a disorderly fashion on buildings will be removed and instead new types of ad signs will be hung. Major

trunk roads such as Chongno Street will be renewed under urban design. The types and height of buildings to be erected on the roads totaling 7.7 km in length will be set to improve the urban landscaping.

Those who want to build highrise buildings will be asked to decorate the inside and the outside of walls of the new structures with sculptures and other works of art. The Seoul City Committee of a private-level pan-national Olympic supporting organization, launched nine nationwide campaigns to suc-

cessfully stage the Olympics. Among the campaigns under way are those for establishing public murals, street order and sound commercial transactions.

The government plans to construct a 3,267,000 square meter Olympic park on the southeastern suburbs of the capital near the Seoul Sports Complex under construction as part of preparations for the Seoul Summer Olympics. The planned Olympic park will be equipped with a variety of recreation and other convenient facilities for foreign visitors, expected to take part in the international sports event.

The Olympic athletes' village and press center will be constructed in the precincts of the projected park. For landscaping, a large-scale artificial lake will be built. The lake will be linked to the Han River through a water channel where medium-size ferries can ply.

The Seoul City government plans to build 41,700 more rooms and first-class inns to accommodate an estimated 200,000 foreign tourists expected to visit the capital in connection with the Olympics. There are now 10,844 hotel rooms and 11,100 first-class inn rooms in Seoul.

The city government also plans to disperse the functions of the capital which are concentrated in downtown Seoul into four districts — downtown, Yongsungpo, Chamshi and Yongsong areas.

The capital will be subdivided into 18 smaller living areas to prevent the concentration of the capital's functions in downtown. The construction of schools, shopping centers and other convenient facilities will be encouraged in the smaller living areas.

Self-reliance improves lot of Indian villagers

By Forrest Selvig

SINGARI, India (Depthnews) — Life has dramatically changed in the last three years for the 650 residents of Singari, a small village in the northeastern Indian state of Bihar near the Nepalese border. Three years ago, they seemed locked into a centuries-old pattern of poverty and misery.

The soil of the gently rolling land is poor and porous, allowing quick runoff of rainfall, which is quite heavy. There was no other means of irrigation three years ago. Most of the 125 farming families did not raise enough food to meet their own nutritional needs. The majority averaged only enough to feed themselves for between three and nine months.

They had to supplement their income by working off-season as coolies or ricksha pullers in the town of Ranchi, 45 kilometers away. In addition, there were 13 landless families who eked out an existence at blacksmithing, tanning leather, making and repairing shoes and similar activities.

Besides, odd jobs, when they could find them, the hungry poor had another resort — moneylenders — but their rates were exorbitant. Once they took a loan, the villagers found it very difficult to pay it off because the compound interest went on accumulating. Many found themselves sharecropping their own land, and giving half their harvest to the moneylenders.

Malnutrition was prevalent among children, pregnant women and nursing mothers. Diarrhea, dysentery and jaundice, the result of impure water, were common. The literacy rate was as low as 3 percent. Greatly exploited, cut off from the world, seeing no way out, the people of Singari led an extremely poor and precarious life.

This began to change when the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and India's National Labor Institute (NLI), an organization set up by the government to aid the poor, sent a group organizer to live in Singari.

Trained to act as a catalyst for social change, he was at first viewed with suspicion. Finally, however, he won the confidence of the villagers. His role was to stimulate the villagers to find solutions to their own problems. He did this through open discussions, advice and patient listening.

With his help, one of the first problems the people of Singari faced was illiteracy. Classes for boys and girls were begun with materials supplied by NLI. These were later extended to adults. Finally, the villagers decided to build their own school to hold both day and night classes.

Irrigation was next. Between 1979 and 1980, 12 wells were dug and aid from the food for work program. All able-bodied people in Singari worked on the project.

Since then, a village council has been formed to direct all the social and economic activities. A young council has been organized and has, among other duties, the responsibility of guarding against anti-social activities, especially at night. Evening literacy classes have made phenomenal progress. Because of the passage of the Debt Redemption Act by the Indian Parliament, moneylenders have lost their grip on the poor.

But perhaps the most fundamental difference to come out of these three years of change for Singari is the new sense of self-reliance among the villagers themselves. Problems remain, but their solution is far more possible now that the people have learned that they themselves can change their lives for the better.

The success of the Singari experiment has prompted the government to extend the program to three other villages in Bihar. The government is doing this as part of its program of action resulting from the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD), sponsored by FAO in 1979.

Attended by over 140 nations, the conference produced what has been called the "peasants' charter," the declaration of principles and program of action. Basically, this document consists of a refocusing of agricultural aid and rural development toward meeting the needs of the world's poorest and most disadvantaged. Throughout, it proposes to stimulate the poor to define their own needs and then encouraging them to participate in, or themselves provide, the solutions.

To boost food production, for example, the producers themselves must be involved in planning for it, says Rafael Moreno Rojas, director of FAO's human resources, institutions and agrarian reform division. Dr. Moreno also insists on the crucial importance of working with people's organizations and seeking cooperative efforts. FAO is applying this philosophy not only to new projects, but to those already in existence, wherever it is not already in effect.

At FAO's Rome headquarters, statistical methods are being developed to check the progress of nations toward these goals of rural development and the abolition of poverty. Progress reports will be made at the FAO biennial conference in 1983 and at every alternate one thereafter.

Like India, another country benefiting from the WCARRD follow-up is Jordan. It is setting up centers to train small farmers, the landless and women in efficient agricultural practices. Potato farmers in Nicaragua are also getting a revolving credit fund. In Bangladesh, several of landless villagers were assisted to get loans to purchase rickshaws, thus increasing their earning power.

By working directly with the people affected, WCARRD programs can meet their needs most effectively. It is the small farmers, the landless poor, the women, who are the most frequent victims of hunger and malnutrition.

Breeding trout in the tropics -- a success story

TAIPEI (FCR) — Maling (Horse Mound), is neither a habitat for horses or an observation post for taking a distant view; it is only a rise in a deep-mountain valley. It is surrounded by unspoiled forests where fresh spring water and rushing streams abound. Here, you cannot see smoke from kitchen fires or hear voices. Only a small police post appears before you. A dry riverbed beside the post feeds down to the winding Tachia River.

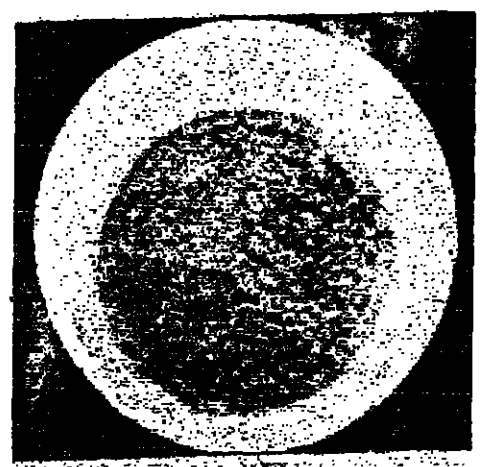
Looking down from the river bank, we see 14 man-made fishponds terraced like paddies. This is Taiwan's first trout farm.

In an old wooden house on the farm three researchers of the Lukang branch of the Taiwan Fishery Research Institute busily extract fish roe. Outside the house, numerous trout swim casually about the clear concrete holding ponds.

"These are rainbow trout. The name comes from the rainbow-colored band on each side of the fish," says Weng Jen-chu, a graduate scientist of the National College of Marine and Oceanic Technology. Pointing to the largest pond, he notes that, "About 400 spawners are in there. We have been selecting them for breeding purposes over the past two years."

It takes two years for a fry to reach maturity. Staff members of the Institute then, depending on their experience, select fast-growing fish with strong physical structure and good colors from the maturing trout. The chosen spawners are cultivated in the special pond and subjected to routine checkups.

"The males have darker skin, wider mouths and bigger teeth," comments the researcher. Taking a closer look at the pond I am excited to discover, exactly as described, that male trout really are darker; with mouths wide open they vigorously move about in the water. The female fish have bigger abdomens



TROUT EGGS: These were selected from the best possible parent stock.

and smaller heads.

Mysterious mother nature weaves beautiful spring scenes into all God's creations. Flowers blossom, birds sing on the tips of branches and rainbow trout show an exotic anxiety as water temperatures rise. This is the season for collecting spawners' eggs and sperm.

Every Thursday despite the cold water, staff members Tang Chien-yi, Weng Jen-chu and Wu Min-yi spread a big fish net to hold the spawners for inspection and selection: they pick only the best. They first choose females and strip the eggs. Ordinarily, each female can produce two to three thousand round eggs, each with a diameter of 5 mm. The eggs are processed on a fine flat sieve, the broken ones washed out with salt water. The next step is to strip semen or melt from mature male spawners and gently mix it with the eggs.

Washed fertilized eggs are poured into incubators in a hatching chamber. A constant flow of spring water, controlled at 9-13 degrees Celsius, runs through the fertilized eggs. After 23 days the so-called "eyed eggs" will be produced. And on the 30th day tiny trout will hatch. In two more weeks they can be fed small bait.

These baby fish require exacting care. The flow of water must be just right. Sufficient oxygen must be provided. Precautions against disease are equally important. A newly hatched trout is about 15 mm long, with oval stripes on each side. They grow rapidly. In two years they can measure 50 mm and weigh more than two pounds.

A member of the salmon family, trout abound in different species. They are a noble looking fish, originally from cold water areas of the world. Every fall they swim up stream and lay eggs at secluded places in the headwaters. After spawning, the mother trout dies and her body becomes food for the young. The next spring, the fingerlings swim down to streams, lakes, rivers and even the ocean.

Fish of the salmon family breed in an endless cycle. They leave their birth-places while young and return when they mature. They always remember the route they travel to the lakes, rivers or ocean, and return with precision to their place of origin.

With tender meat and only a few fishbones, trout is considered among the best dishes provided by the piscine kingdom. Records show that even before the 18th century, mass cultivation of trout was under way in Europe. On the guest dining tables of importing countries trout has always been a delicacy, adding glory to the host. About a century ago, trout was introduced to Taiwan from Japan. But it is only a short time ago that the fish started to become a "spoiled guest" in this country. Currently, Taiwan is the only subtropical country successful at trout culture.

As early as 1918 a Japanese fisherman-naturalist discovered a landlocked trout in the upper stream of the Tachia River, more than 6,000 ft. above sea level. The news surprised fishery research institutions in the United States and Japan. How could a fish of the temperate zone grow in subtropical Taiwan? Since the trout was found in the Tachia River, it was named "Tachia trout" by Japanese fish specialists.

Eight years ago, at 60, fish specialist Cheng Ming-neng started a study toward the ecological protection of high mountain fish. Thirty years ago he traveled from Hualien through the Central Range to the Wuling Farm area. He saw schools of Tachia trout swimming in a

crystal stream. But the scene was destroyed, as people began to catch fish by using poisons, explosives and electricity.

For his later study, Cheng climbed in the high mountains and up rugged little brooks, trying to find traces of trout. But he was to be disappointed, and almost gave up hope of finding the trout. One time he took the risk of traveling to a cold and secluded valley by Mount Snow, where man was unlikely to have penetrated. But he still could not find the trout. Discouraged, he decided to go back to the Wuling Farm area for a last try.

Cheng, in a diving suit, set out at night with his colleagues amidst bone-chilling wind and

rains. He dove into the river and checked every hole he could find. Suddenly, in the current, he found a 3-inch little fish; almost at the same time, another two with vertical stripes, red chest fins and about 10 big spots. It was exactly the kind of fish he had dreamed of. He was beside himself with joy.

Perhaps geological changes in the Tachia River, obstructing the flow of the river, had prevented the trout from swimming down to the ocean. In any case, some strayed and produced young in the cool streams of the lonely high mountains.

In 1957, the Taiwan Fisheries Research Institute began a new experiment. By raising the temperate Japanese rainbow trout in this subtropical island, they planned to expand Taiwan's fish culture.

The first fry release team, after a 4-day journey to the upper streams of the Tachia River, put 2,000 fertilized rainbow eggs in the streams and studied the hatching and growing condition of the fish. The first results were unsuccessful.

Despite the failure, the Institute tried again and again, using "eyed eggs" imported from Japan. The results were the same. Finally, in January of 1961, they achieved success in a pond built near Maling. The next October, the harvest season of the fish, the Institute specially presented several live rainbow trout to the late President Chiang Kaishek, symbolizing the rich fruit of this country's fish culture.

Twilight in the high mountains arrives earlier. With little sunshine, Maling is cold and wet throughout the day. Researcher Weng makes his routine checks on the reservoir, which store spring water from the nearby mountain. "We are short of water in the winter, and in the summer, flash floods from the mountains give us real trouble," complains Weng. He walks back to the little wooden house and fetches food for the fish. The young trout have a diet of finer fish and insect larvae, rich in protein and vitamins. They are fed four times a day.

Every night, Weng and Tang take turns checking the temperature and water supply of fishponds and hatcheries. It is because the trout "lives in luxury" that its flesh is also considered prime for the table. Trout can be steamed, smoked and made into Japanese sashimi. The tender meat is rich in Vitamin D, which has a function in promoting metabolism and bone growth.

The Tachia River, running through high mountains and low plains, is the locale of two opposing and critical events in the ecology of Taiwan. The Tachia trout, survived from the glacial epoch, has almost vanished. And the more vigorous rainbow has now been successfully raised. That best proves that the rise and fall of many species of life on earth is truly in the hands of human beings.



NETTING THE SPAWNERS: There are some 400 spawners in this Taiwan pond.

After year-long negotiations

Italy, Algeria strike gas deal

ROME, Sept. 27 (AP) — Ending year-long negotiations, Italy and Algeria on Monday announced agreement on the terms of Italy's purchases of natural gas from the north African country.

The accord, negotiated by Italy's Foreign Trade Minister Nicola Capria and Algerian Energy Minister Belkacem Babi, was initiated at a ceremony at Premier Giovanni Spadolini's office by the two ministers.

Italy imports almost all of its energy needs. The agreement is the latest in the continuing government effort to reduce Italy's dependence on crude oil and diversify sources of energy supply.

Italy also hopes to sign new gas supply contracts with the Soviet Union. Last month,

the Italian government joined France and Britain in defying U.S. President Ronald Reagan's embargo and shipped turbines needed for the construction of the Soviet gas pipeline.

Details of the agreement with Algeria were not made public. But government sources said it covers most of the points which had previously blocked agreement, especially the price which Italy will pay for the gas and the form of the indexation to allow gas price increases tied to the cost of crude oil.

Previously, the two countries had disagreed on the initial price to be paid for the gas under the 25-year contract. Italy reportedly offered about \$4 per million British Thermal

Units for the material while Algeria asked for about \$4.80. The price to be paid under the accord was not announced.

Newspapers said that, under the accord, the Italian government will pay the difference between the market price of the gas and the price agreed on between Capria and Belkacem. The Italian government reportedly wants to keep the difference below 63 cents per BTU paid by the French government last year in order to conclude a similar contract.

The gas is to be transported to Italy through the \$3.5 billion trans-Mediterranean pipeline, which was completed in 1981. Italy expects to buy some 12.5 billion cubic meters of the gas annually, most of which is to be used in Italy's depressed south.

Debts rescheduling by Venezuela ruled out

CARACAS, Sept. 27 (R) — Venezuela is unlikely to follow Mexico, the other big Latin American oil exporter, into a crisis over repaying its debts this year despite the bite taken out of its revenues by the world oil glut, bankers say here.

But they add that strains on the budget are becoming apparent, with experts generally predicting that oil revenues this year will be down 20 percent on 1981 levels.

The country until recently produced more crude oil than Mexico, pumping 2.2 million barrels daily at the height of the world market in 1979. But last March it had to turn down the tap to only 1.5 million under an output-sharing agreement within OPEC (the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) designed to defend current prices.

The agreement has virtually collapsed and output is up again by about 400,000 barrels daily, but prices remain around \$2 a barrel down on 1981 levels.

Reflecting the decline in oil earnings, the country decided to tap the international credit markets last week for a new credit of \$600 to \$800 million.

Banking and financial sources said that, despite a 10 percent spending cut in March, the government is making full use of pre-

viously untapped funds as it appears that overall budget income at about \$18 billion will be 15 percent down on last year.

Government officials say there is no intention of rescheduling any of Venezuela's foreign debt of \$18.5 billion but they admit the oil slump has posed a cash flow problem.

The government has so far rejected devaluation as a device to boost its income. Instead, it is recalling \$2.33 billion it has deposited in state-owned banks and in a stock market support fund managed by the Central Bank.

Financial sources say it is also reported to be considering withdrawal of some \$1.5 billion held in commercial banks and plans to seek loans from the inter-American development bank for the first time in 10 years.

Last week it also revalued its gold reserves to \$300 an ounce from \$42.22. Central bank President Leopoldo Diaz Bruzual said there was no intention to sell these now but the

option of doing that remains if finances deteriorate.

Spending cuts are due to continue next year and a 1983 budget, to be submitted soon, is likely to be 10 percent down on this year.

But the authorities have yet to resolve the problem of refinancing state agencies, such as the water and ports agencies, that have run up short-term debts totaling \$8.79 billion banking and financial sources said.

Some agencies are finding it difficult to negotiate renewals of loans now becoming due for repayment and bankers say it makes sense for the government to borrow to pay them off.

But in June Venezuela turned down an eight-year loan of \$2 billion arranged in the credit markets at interest rates one and one-eighth percent higher than London interbank offered rates — those at which banks lend among themselves.

Freight market remains dull

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AFP) — Shipowners appeared less confident last week that Soviet chartering would help shore up diminishing freight revenues. There was still no sign of tonnage being booked by these influential operators.

Conditions on the freight market generally were very quiet. A holiday in Japan on Thursday kept inquiry subdued.

Grain charterers appeared to be pressing for lower rates out of the Great Lakes and were in fact able to obtain a 50 cent cut when paying \$16.75/ton for Europe although this was still \$2.75 above the low for the year charged in July.

On the other hand, a 50,000 ton grain cargo out of the U.S. Atlantic was booked to Europe at \$5.75/ton which was roughly in line with business the previous week, when a 45,000 tonner was paid \$6.

Out of the U.S. Gulf, grain shipments to Europe were unchanged when \$7.25/ton was paid for 57,000 tons, but there was a slightly firmer trend to Japan when a 43,000 ton vessel was booked at \$14.35/ton, up 15 cents on two weeks earlier.

Other grain loading areas contributed very little to the fixture list. The South African/Japan maize rate was unchanged when \$14.10 ton was paid for a 24,000 ton cargo, with unconfirmed reports that \$14.75/ton had also been paid.

The iron ore and coal trades remained dull, with analysts now forecasting that with the further sharp cuts in EEC steel output, down to its lowest for 30 years this winter, and Japan at the lowest for ten years, there will be more than sufficient freight space to accom-

modate any surge in grain chartering.

Iranian charterers were keen to book fertilizers from Europe and cold rolled steel from the Mediterranean. In all about ten fixtures have been arranged by these charterers over recent weeks, without undue delay.

Business reported in the fertilizers trades concerned two ships booked for Jordan to India at \$10.75/ton, equal to the four year low touched three weeks earlier.

EEC inflation rate hits new low

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Sept. 27 (AP) — Consumer prices in the European Economic Community rose 10.7 percent for the year ending Aug. 31, the lowest rate in three years, the EEC statistical service reported Monday.

Greece and West Germany, where prices actually dropped in August, led the EEC in achieving its best combined inflation rate since August 1979. The monthly increase in consumer prices in the 10 countries was 0.5 percent.

Prices in August dropped 1.3 percent in Greece and 0.2 percent in West Germany, the report said. The inflation rate was zero in Britain, 0.1 percent in the Netherlands, 0.3 percent in France and 0.5 percent in Luxembourg.

It was 0.6 percent in Belgium and Denmark and 1.8 percent in Italy. In Ireland, the rate for the three months ending in August was 2.1 percent. Inflation in the EEC has been steadily declining over the past year, reflecting the worldwide recession.

The yearly rate among the Europeans, however, is still higher than in the United States, where prices rose 6.5 percent over the past 12 months, and in Japan where they rose 3.3 percent.

Geneva turns down aid hike to 3rd World

GENEVA, Sept. 27 (R) — Voters in Geneva, host to numerous international organizations, resoundingly rejected a proposal to increase the canton's aid to the Third World.

In a referendum the local electorate was asked whether the Swiss canton of Geneva should boost its aid to developing countries to 0.7 percent of its gross national product in line with United Nations guidelines.

But 42,450 voters came out against the suggestion, supported by trade union and Socialist groups, with only 20,593 in favor. Opponents claim the additional aid would unjustly tax Geneva's electors in comparison with other cantons.

Geneva is the base for several United Nations bodies, including those concerned with international trade and development aid. About one-third of the population is foreign, and relations between locals and international officials are sometimes strained.

Switzerland at present contributes only 0.24 percent of its output to Third World aid.

Libya registers rise in oil output

NICOSIA, Sept. 27 (AP) — Libya's crude oil production is running at a high level and is expected to average more than 1.3 million barrels per day in September, an authoritative oil journal reported Monday.

The Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) said Libyan production had apparently registered a surge over the past week, reaching daily levels of more than 1.4 million barrels.

By comparison Libyan output in August stood at 1.2 million barrels, 1.3 million in July, 747,000 barrels in the second quarter and 669,000 in the first quarter of 1982, MEES said.

MEES also reported that the U.S. firm Charter Oil recently signed an agreement for the purchase of 100,000 barrels per day of Libyan crude, making it one of the largest non-equity purchases of Libyan crude.

MEES said Charter Oil's Libyan supplies will be mainly destined for the 500,000 barrels per day refinery at Freeport in the Bahamas, which Charter owns in partnership with Chevron.

Another U.S. company which is a big, possibly the biggest, lifter of Libyan crude is Coastal States which is currently estimated to be taking as much as 150,000 barrels per day of Libyan crude, MEES said.

BRIEFS

LONDON, (R) — Mexico is unlikely to be able to flood the world market with crude oil as a way of pulling out of its current financial difficulties, *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly (PIW)* said Monday. The New York trade newsletter said it had canvassed a number of specialists who believed that, contrary to some reports, Mexico did not have the productive capacity in the short term to pump much additional crude.

STOCKHOLM, (AFP) — Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) Monday announced reduced class tourist return fares to 11 countries starting on Nov. 15. Cuts are between 40 and 70 percent, provided seats are reserved and paid for two weeks ahead and the passenger's stay includes a Saturday night. A total of 60,000 seats have been set aside for this service between Nov. 15 and March 31. Countries affected are Britain, Ireland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Portugal, Italy, Austria, Greece, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Turkey.

TORONTO, (R) — Dome Petroleum Ltd. officials continued over the weekend to consider the debt restructuring plan offered by its major creditor banks and the Canadian government. Dome officials were unavailable for comment over the weekend. Last

Gold plunges Dollar scales new heights

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP) — Gold prices slumped up to \$17.25 an ounce in Europe Monday, continuing a slide from Friday. The dollar gained, hitting a five-year high in Tokyo, and climbed to a record height against French franc.

Bullion brokers reported that gold's slide stemmed from U.S. interest rates stabilizing and the dollar's steadiness. Gold was sharply lower in New York Friday and closed \$18.3 down in Hong Kong Monday at \$417.99.

Gold opened in Zurich at \$414, down \$11.50 from Friday's close. It later improved to \$415.25. Gold was pegged at \$442.00 in Zurich Sept. 20.

In London, gold opened at \$410.75 down from \$428.00 at Friday's close. The British center's five major bullion dealers "fixed" the recommended trading price at \$414.25.

However, brokers said bullion's long-term prospects were good. A spokesman for Rudolf Wolff and Co. said in its weekly report that with interest rates likely to decline "we feel values are poised for another considerable push upwards."

The price of silver in London dipped to \$8.575 an ounce, 2 cents down on Friday's close.

Dealers attributed the dollar's firmness to anxiety over political developments in

West Germany, where Chancellor Helmut Schmidt faces a no-confidence vote in the Bundestag later this week.

Some dealers also cited reports that a Japanese bank in Singapore lost billions of yen in unauthorized foreign exchange dealings.

In Tokyo, where the business day ends as Europe's begins, the dollar closed at 268.60 yen, up from 265.70 yen late Friday. Monday's level was the dollar's highest in Tokyo since it reached the 270.00-yen mark June 29, 1977.

In London, it cost \$1.7020 to buy one British pound compared to \$1.70675 late Friday.

Other European rates compared to Friday's late levels: 7.13 French francs, up from 7.0975; 2.5275 German marks, up from 2.5165; 2.1702 Swiss francs, up from 2.1660; 1,421.50 Italian lire, up from 1,418; 2,7680 Dutch guilders, up from 2,7595; 1,23455 Canadian dollars, slightly up from 1,23325.

Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars) per troy ounce.

London	414.00
Paris	409.02
Frankfurt	411.00
Zurich	412.50
Hong Kong	415.95

Textile quota talks fail again

BRUSSELS, Sept. 27 (R) — The European Economic Community has failed to reach agreement with its major Third World clothing suppliers over new textile accords at the end of a crucial round of talks, diplomats said Monday.

The failure may result in the community's withdrawal from the internationally agreed multilateral arrangement (MFA), a move the diplomats said could wreck the world textile trading system.

The community's executive commission said in a statement it made further progress in a second round of talks with 12 developing nations on new four-year accords to regulate imports and reached agreement with Egypt, Yugoslavia and Colombia.

But officials said no agreement had been reached with the major suppliers, including Hong Kong, South Korea and Macao, who make up the bulk of the community's Third World imports.

The commission must now draw up a report for member states, to be discussed by ministers next month. Previously it said it would recommend pulling out of the MFA.

and imposing unilateral import controls if it failed to conclude new accords this month.

The 10-nation community, the largest market for Third World textile exporters, is negotiating with 26 developing countries under the MFA, which governs 80 percent of the world textile trade. It also has an MFA agreement with Taiwan but does not negotiate directly because it has no diplomatic relations.

So far, 17 of the countries have agreed to new deals, which start at the beginning of next year, but community officials acknowledge these are relatively minor exporters.

Major suppliers have refused to comply with what they see as the community's tough negotiating stance, which includes demands for cutbacks in so-called sensitive categories — T-shirts, trousers, blouses, shirts and sweaters.

The community has also called for inclusion of clauses to stamp out fraud and prevent sudden sharp increases in clothing flooding the European market. These have been rejected by Southeast Asian countries like Malaysia and the Philippines.

Some Third World diplomats said they might consider returning for a third round of talks but this would depend on the contents of the commission's report.

Top British bank cuts dealing rate

LONDON, Sept. 27 (R) — The Bank of England said it cut its money market dealing rate on all maturities of bills by ½ point.

The bank provided 656 million sterling of assistance to the market Monday, including 337 million sterling of outright bill purchases.

The bank said it bought 319 million sterling of bills for resale on Nov. 3 at 10-½ to 10-7/16 percent. On Friday, it entered into a repurchase pact at 10-7/16 to 10-½ percent.

The bank said it bought outright 43 million sterling of band one bank bills, maturing within 14 days, at 10-½ to 10-¾ percent, compared with 10-¾ percent Friday.

It bought outright 234 million sterling of band two bank bills, maturing from 15 to 33 days, at 10-½ to 10-¾ percent, compared with 10-¾ percent Friday.

The bank said it bought outright 18 million sterling of band three bank bills, maturing from 34 to 66 days, at 10-¾ to 10-5/16 percent, compared with 10-¾ percent Friday.

BA plans to close 7 offices abroad

LONDON, Sept. 27 (R) — British Airways announced plans Monday to close seven offices abroad and cease flying 14 overseas routes.

The state-owned airline, struggling toward profitability after a period of large losses, said it hoped the cuts would save it 10 million sterling (\$17 million).

The offices to be shut are: New Orleans; Edmonton and Calgary in Canada; Damascus; Alicante and Palma in Spain; and Faro, Portugal.

The abandoned overseas routes link London's Heathrow Airport with Edmonton, Calgary and Damascus; London's Gatwick Airport with New Orleans, Alicante, Palma, Faro and Duesseldorf; West Germany; Manchester in northwest England with Toronto, Zurich, Geneva, Malta and Cyprus; and Birmingham in central England with Copenhagen.

Cuts in the past three years now total 60 routes and 23 offices abroad. The airline's chairman, John King, said in Hong Kong Monday it expects a modest net profit in its current financial year ending next March. Britain's Conservative government hopes to sell British Airways to private investors.

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BARBER TOBA	3488	16.10.82	USA
BARBER NARA	3489	3.11.82	USA

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COPPER TRADER	EUROPE	GENERAL	1.10.82
NANDU ARROW	CHILLIE	PAPER REELS	4.10.82
M.S NADA	USA	CARS	15.10.82
AL BARAT	EUROPE	GENERAL	18.10.82

Vessels Calling at Jubail

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Fundamental policy unchanged

Moscow main threat to peace, China says

PEKING, Sept. 27 (AP) — Premier Zhao Ziyang said Monday that China hopes to normalize relations with the Soviet Union but Moscow is the main threat to world peace and improved ties are far off.

Zhao made the statements to Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, who asked about reports of possibly improving relations between the two Communist rivals. Reporters were briefed on the two-hour meeting by informed sources.

Zhao did not mention Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's latest peace overture Sunday on normalizing ties with China, nor did he comment on forthcoming exploratory talks with Moscow next month in Peking.

Zhao assured Suzuki there was no change in China's fundamental policy toward the Soviet Union and Suzuki later said he was convinced there was no change, sources said.

Zhao said China wants to normalize relations with the Soviet Union and recognizes some contacts are necessary to achieve this. He said, however, that despite Soviet calls for normalization, China values actions, not words. He cited problems of deployment of Soviet troops on the Sino-Soviet border, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and Soviet support for Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia.

Zhao said he hopes the Soviet Union will eliminate these threats to China's security and try to normalize relations. But he added it will take a very long time to solve the disputes between the two nations.

Zhao said China will not use the threat of an alliance with the Soviets against the United States or threaten Moscow with an American alliance. The world situation is turbulent because of the struggle between the Soviet and United States for domination, Zhao said. The Soviet Union is the aggressor and the United States is on the defensive, he said.

The menace to world peace comes from the Soviet quest for hegemony or world domination and China's opposition to it has

Peking to urge Soviet pullout

PEKING, Sept. 27 (AP) — China will introduce a resolution at the forthcoming United Nations session demanding withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and an end of Soviet aid to Vietnam, foreign diplomatic sources said here Monday.

Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua made the statement in a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi. Reporters later were briefed by official Japanese sources.

Huang Hua told Sakuruchi that China was strongly disappointed with the situation in Afghanistan and Cambodia, occupied by Vietnamese troops with Soviet backing.

He said a Chinese resolution at the next U.N. session will demand Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and a halt to Soviet support of the Vietnamese occupation in Cambodia. It will urge the United Nations to call for an end to Soviet expansionism, and ask the international body to provide greater material, moral and political assistance to Afghanistan.

It's no dingo bite, Darwin trial told

DARWIN, Australia, Sept. 27 (R) — The clothing worn by baby Azaria Chamberlain when she disappeared in the Australian outback had been cut with scissors and not damaged by animal teeth when it was found later, a court was told Monday.

Mrs. Lindy Chamberlain, 34, denies murdering her nine-week-old daughter. She said she saw a dingo (wild dog) take the baby from the family tent near Ayers Rock in central Australia. The prosecution says she cut the baby's throat. Her husband Michael, 38, a Seventh Day Adventist minister, has pleaded not guilty to being an accessory after the fact.

Professor Malcolm Chaikin, head of textile technology at New South Wales University, said he used a dingo's tooth to test Azaria's clothing, found some days after she disappeared in August 1980. Her body was never recovered. Chaikin said he put the clothes on a dead rabbit and pressed the tooth through them. The tooth sank deeply into the rabbit flesh without damaging the clothing, he said.

Suharto to see Reagan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AFP) — Indonesia's President Suharto will meet with President Ronald Reagan on Oct. 12 during a six-day official visit to the United States, the White House announced Monday. President Suharto is also scheduled to meet with other U.S. officials during his Oct. 10-15 trip.

Stephanie back home

MONTE CARLO, Monaco, Sept. 27 (AP) — Princess Stephanie of Monaco, 17, injured in the road accident two weeks ago which left her mother, Princess Grace, dead, left hospital here Sunday night, the palace announced. Stephanie suffered a hairline fracture of a vertebra in the accident Sept. 13. The palace said Professors Jean Chelamin of Monaco and Jean Dupuy of Nice "authorized the princess to continue her convalescence at the palace." They have said the injury will not cause any permanent physical or neurological damage but will take many weeks to heal completely.

not changed, he said. Zhao said China values strong Sino-U.S. relations because both stand firmly against Moscow and the ties are conducive to world peace.

Suzuki praised a recent Sino-U.S. communiqué limiting U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. Zhao called it an important step in defusing a crisis in Sino-U.S. relations but said it was not the final solution.

He said China approached the problem of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan with the idea that Sino-U.S. relations are strategically important in opposing Soviet hegemonism and vital to world peace. Suzuki told Zhao security

cooperation between Japan and the United States is vital to Japan and compatible with friendship between China and Japan.

On the Middle East, Zhao said the United States holds the key to peace in the region and must stop Israeli aggression. Then the United States can improve relations with Arab countries and halt Soviet adventurism in the area, he said.

On Sunday Suzuki moved to put the lid on the dispute with China over new Japanese textbooks that gloss over the country's wartime past, reiterating Tokyo's pledge to revise the texts.

China is counting on Japan to help it with its economic modernization program and at a banquet, Zhao and Suzuki emphasized the importance of avoiding disputes between the two countries.

Suzuki will hold talks Tuesday with Deng Xiaoping, and also with Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang. On Wednesday, the anniversary of the normalization of relations between Tokyo and Peking, Suzuki will speak on Sino-Japanese relations. He will then travel to eastern China, first to the tourist center of Hangzhou, then to Shanghai before heading home to Tokyo on Friday.



HESSE VERDICT: Four million voters in Hesse gave their verdict in Sunday's elections in favor of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democrat Party, wiping out Schmidt's bitter foe Hans-Dietrich Genscher's liberals. Plans to topple Schmidt may not now materialize. Picture shows Holger Boerner (right) of the Social Democrats makes his victory sign, while his opponents are in conversation about the results in Wiesbaden.

N-war scenario depicts devastation

Sunlight will be blocked; rats multiply; disease widespread

BOULDER, Colorado, Sept. 27 (AP) — Most sunlight would be blocked off, rats would multiply at a phenomenal rate and disease would be widespread after a limited nuclear war between the United States and Soviet Union, a scientist says.

The impact of such a war is outlined in a study conducted by John Birks, a research chemist at the University of Colorado, and Paul J. Crutzen, director of the air chemistry division of the Max-Planck-Institute for Chemistry in West Germany.

The study was prepared for the Royal Swedish Academy of Science. The findings have been presented to the United Nations conference on disarmament, and Birks testified earlier this month before a subcommittee of the U.S. House Committee on Science and Technology.

The Royal Academy drew up a nuclear war scenario and then commissioned scientists from Western nations to examine the effect of such a war.

The scenario called for the United States and the Soviet Union to expend roughly

Labor conference attacks Tories

BLACKPOOL, England, Sept. 27 (R) — Britain's opposition Labor Party began its annual conference here Monday with an attack on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government before turning to divisive internal party squabbles.

The conference bitterly condemned a recent suggestion by a government body that the national health service, a pillar of Britain's welfare state and presently the center of a wages dispute, might be scrapped.

Delegates rejected the idea, proposed by the government's policy "think tank," and demanded that a future Labor government should end private medical care and health insurance.

Delegates accused Mrs. Thatcher of planning to dismantle the whole welfare state system, although the government has denied that it plans to implement the think tank

Belfast blast kills British soldier

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Sept. 27 (AP) — A booby-trap bomb killed one British soldier and wounded two others in Belfast early Monday, police reported. The bomb exploded when the troopers, following a morning routine, opened a security barrier on the west circular road between Protestant and Roman Catholic districts of the provincial capital, a police spokesman said.

The outlawed Irish National Liberation Army, a Marxist offshoot of the Irish Republican Army, claimed responsibility for the bombing in a statement telephoned to Belfast newspapers. The group said it planned to intensify "military operations throughout

one-third of their nuclear arsenals, or 14,737 warheads having the explosive energy of 5,742 megatons. A megaton equals the explosive power of one million metric tons of TNT.

Birks said smoke from thousands of fires — in cities, forests and oil fields — spared by the bombs would block most of the sunlight to northern hemisphere countries for more than two months. The impact on crops and on plankton — the basis for the food chain in the world's oceans — would be "disastrous," he said.

In addition, Birks said scientists have determined that rats and insects can withstand radiation better than their natural predators. If there were a nuclear war, the rats and insects would have few natural enemies remaining and they would multiply quickly, he said.

Humans' resistance to disease would break down following their exposure to radiation, Birks said. "It would make for a dangerous situation. Diseases of all kinds would be

World ban sought on arms to Chile

ATHENS, Sept. 27 (AP) — An international conference on repression in Chile Monday appealed to governments around the world to ban arms sales and aid to Gen. Augusto Pinochet's military regime.

"We are especially concerned about the new policy of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. His administration appears ready to end an arms embargo on Chile," Hans Goran Frank, a Swedish lawyer and secretary-general of the International Chile Commission told a news conference.

"It's important to prevent this policy from being effected, and for the most intensive pressure to be brought on all governments to prevent arms sales and aid to Chile," he said. The two-day conference was attended by 40 delegates from West European, Communist and Latin American countries. Among them was Mrs. Hortensia Allende, widow of Chilean President Salvador Allende, who was killed during Pinochet's takeover in 1973.

The delegates heard evidence on political arrests, torture and assassination in Chile during the past two years, Frank said.

"Criticism of the regime is more open than ever before and strikes and demonstrations have become relatively common," he said. But political arrests rose by 30 percent in the first six months of 1982 to total 837.

He said physical and psychological torture "continues to be applied in Chile on a systematic basis."

Britain's 'moral duty' to Hong Kong reaffirmed

HONG KONG, Sept. 27 (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Monday reaffirmed Britain's "moral duty" to the people of Hong Kong but remained tight-lipped over her recent talks in Peking with Chinese leaders over the future of the colony.

Speaking at a press conference, Mrs. Thatcher brushed aside all questions about what the Chinese plan to do when Britain's lease on most of the territory expires in 1997.

She repeated her statement made in Peking last week that the political fate of the colony will be decided in talks to begin immediately between the British and Chinese governments.

China said recently it's position on the recovery of the "sovereignty of the whole region of Hong Kong is unequivocal and known to all," Mrs. Thatcher said, however, that Britain recognizes all treaties on Hong Kong signed by previous Chinese governments as "valid" under international law.

Under the treaties, Hong Kong island and Kowloon peninsula were ceded to Britain "in perpetuity" while the new territories — covering more than 90 percent of the colony's land — was leased to the British for 99 years.

Mrs. Thatcher repeatedly emphasized that both Britain and China have the "common aim" of preserving the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong.

Asked whether her government would agree to a joint British-Chinese administration of the territory, Mrs. Thatcher sidestepped the question by saying she does not want to "prejudice the talks." She also said that the presence of British troops here would not be a "stumbling block" to the negotiations.

The prime minister said Britain was in a good position to help China in its modernization program, especially in offshore oil exploration.

During her stay in the southern Chinese city of Canton on Saturday, she witnessed the signing of a letter of intent between the provincial authorities and the British firm of Cable and Wireless for the supply of an offshore communications system.

Earlier, at a luncheon hosted by industrialists and businessmen here, she said she was convinced it is possible to "reconcile" the differences between Britain and China over settling Hong Kong's political future.

She called on Hong Kong businessmen to invest in Britain, saying her country has access through the European Economic Community to a market of 270 million people. With Britain's political stability, falling inflation and interest rates and a prudent trade policy, she said Hong Kong businessmen will find their investments in her country "attractive."

Mrs. Thatcher also urged more two-way trade between Hong Kong and Britain. Last year, British exports to the colony totaled 6.28 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$1.05 billion) while imports from Hong Kong reached 8.62 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$1.44 billion).

Mrs. Thatcher said Britain is the second best customer for Hong Kong exports but ranks sixth as a supplier for the colony. Most of her speech was devoted to Britain's economic achievements and trade policy.

Her first public function Monday was a meeting with members of Hong Kong's

executive and legislative councils to brief them on her China trip. Details of the talks were not disclosed but a government spokesman said Mrs. Thatcher assured the members that "she would keep in close touch with them during the course of the talks with the Chinese government on the future of Hong Kong."

After the discussions, she visited HMS Tamar, the headquarters of the British armed forces here, where she chatted with Hong Kong Chinese seamen who served on British ships during the Falkland crisis.

Following the visit, she went to Stanley Fort where members and families of the 1st battalion, Scots Guards are stationed. Later, she had dinner with members of the legislative and executive members.

China, Angola agree on ties

LISBON, Sept. 27 (R) — China and Angola have agreed on mutual recognition and are to start immediate talks on the establishment of diplomatic relations, the official Angolan news agency Angop said Monday.

The Angolan agency, quoting "official sources in Luanda, said representatives of the two countries would start talks Monday in Paris on the normalization of relations.

Angola's close alignment with the Soviet bloc immediately after its independence and China's backing for the two liberation movements which opposed Luanda's ruling Marxist Party in the 1975 Civil War, had for a long time created a deep gap between the two countries. The first step toward overcoming mutual suspicions was taken in January 1979 when Angola said it had accepted a Chinese request to start talks on establishing diplomatic relations.

Russian charged with hijacking

CATANIA, Sicily, Sept. 27 (AP) — Authorities on Monday charged a knife-wielding Soviet emigrant who commandeered an Alitalia jetliner Saturday with hijacking, forcible detention of people and armed assault.

Judicial sources in this Sicilian city also said magistrates were also expected to order a psychiatric examination of the hijacker, identified by police as Igor Shkuro of Leningrad. He was overpowered by three crew members of the Boeing 727 after the plane landed in Sicily Saturday night, nearly five hours after he hijacked the plane saying he wanted to return to the Soviet Union, police said.

None of the 101 passengers or eight crew members of the plane on a flight from Algiers to Rome was hurt, but a police officer suffered a broken right arm while subduing the hijacker.

If convicted, the 32-year-old former merchant seaman could be sentenced to a prison term of more than 20 years. There have been six hijackings in Italy since 1970 but no convicted hijacker received more than a nine-year jail term.

Min				Max				Min				Max			
C				F				C				F			
Amsterdam	11	52	18	64	cloudy			Manila	23	73	30	86	cloudy		
Athens	19	66	29	84	clear			Mexico City	11	52	24	73	clear		
Beirut	30	86	35	95	clear			Montreal	23	73	28	84	cloudy		
Bombay	27	81	32	90	clear			Moscow	10	50	19	66	cloudy		
Buenos Aires	14	57	24	75	cloudy			New Delhi	5	41	11	52	cloudy		
Calcutta	15	59	26	79	clear			New York	20	68	33	91	clear		
Cairo	10	50	22	71	clear			Nicosia	13	56	20	68	cloudy		
Cardiff	11	52	17	62	clear			Oakland	18	64	32	90	clear		
Chennai	13	55	16	61	clear			Osaka	11	52	14	57	rain		
Cebu	21	70	31	88	cloudy			Paris	13	55	19	66	cloudy		
Dhaka	20	68	29	82	cloudy			Peking	4	39	18	64	clear		
Dublin	9	49	17	63	clear			Rio de Janeiro	15	59	34	93	cloudy		
Frankfurt	13	55	19	66	clear			Rome	13	59	28	82	clear		
Geneva	10	50	15	59	clear			San Francisco	10	50	15	59	clear		
Hankow	10	50	22	72	clear			Seoul	12	54	25	77	clear		
Hong Kong	10	50	16	61	rain			Singapore	25	77	33	91	cloudy		
Kuala Lumpur	8	46	14	57	clear			Stockholm	7	45	15	59	cloudy		
London	26	79	28	82	cloudy			Sydney	not available						
Los Angeles	23	73	32	90	cloudy			Taipei	17	63	24	75	clear		
Madrid	21	70	33	91	rain			Tokyo	24	75	30	86	clear		
	13	55	16	61	cloudy			Toronto	9	48	18	64	haze		
	19	67	20	69	clear			Vancouver	9	48	17	63	cloudy		
	8	46	18	64	clear			Vienna	17	63	22	72	clear		

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